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No. 21,552 號式拾伍百捌千壹萬第 日壹拾月陸辰戊 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JULY 27th, 1928. 伍拜禮 日柒廿月柒年八廿百九千壹英 PRICE: 3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5		No. 6		No. 7		No. 8		No. 9		No. 10	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	12.15	1.15	2.35	3.00	4.30	5.45	7.20	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	12.15	1.15	2.35	3.00
Yauwalei ...Dep.	6.49	—	—	9.20	10.08	12.24	1.24	—	—	4.39	5.50	7.29	8.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	—	—	9.33	10.20	12.36	1.36	—	—	4.51	6.02	7.31	8.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei Market ...Dep.	7.15	—	—	9.47	10.33	12.49	1.49	—	—	5.04	6.15	7.44	8.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei ...Dep.	7.20	—	—	9.53	10.37	12.53	1.51	—	—	5.08	6.19	7.48	8.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	—	—	10.05	10.47	1.03	2.01	—	—	5.18	6.30	7.58	8.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.35	—	—	10.10	10.52	1.08	2.06	—	—	5.23	6.34	8.03	8.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shenzhen ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	10.15	10.58	1.14	2.12	3.30	3.40	5.29	6.41	8.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton ...Arr.	—	12.40	—	5.38	—	—	—	—	—	7.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5		No. 6		No. 7		No. 8		No. 9		No. 10	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.30
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.35	11.49	11.56	3.58	4.39	5.45	6.45	7.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.25	8.12	10.43	—	12.03	3.05	4.46	5.56	6.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.16	10.47	—	12.07	3.10	4.50	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei Market ...Dep.	7.40	8.26	10.57	—	12.18	3.21	5.00	6.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei ...Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.01	—	12.22	3.25	5.04	6.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.14	—	12.36	3.39	5.17	6.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yauwalei ...Dep.	8.11	8.58	11.28	—	12.48	3.51	5.29	6.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.17	9.02	11.33	12.29	12.54	3.57	5.35	6.46	—	—	—	—	7.28	7.44	—	—	—	—	—	—

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JAPAN'S FUEL OIL SUPPLY.

ALARMING STATISTICS.

OIL FIELDS BEING WORKED OUT.

No one pays much attention to the hundreds of small fishing boats plying off the Japanese coast, though their chug-chug-chugging night and day is inescapable, and the odour of the oil they burn is not to be avoided while walking on the shore.

But there are said to be 65,000 to 70,000 of them registered in the Prefectural Offices of Japan, and this year it is estimated that they will burn 70,000,000 gallons of fuel oil in their variously assorted engines. Seventy million gallons of fuel oil is about 300,000 tons.

The actual percentage of this imported is not accurately known: about 80 per cent. if all guesses be taken into consideration and domestic production be discounted.

Sales of fuel oil to ships in the trans-oceanic trade amount to 16,000 or 20,000 tons a month. There will be a marked increase in this as the plans for operating Diesel engine powered ships on the Trans-Pacific routes of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha materialize in the next five years.

Future Prospects.

It seems to be generally accepted that the Japanese oil fields are rapidly being worked out. The domestic production is only enough at best to apply the needs of the Navy and a part of the nation's demand for illuminating oil and gasoline. Unless the North Sagami fields which are being exploited by the Japanese rapidly come in with increasing production, imports are destined to increase. Especially is this so since many manufacturing industries are turning their attention to fuel oil as a substitute for coal.

The Japan Steel Tube Co. is now burning oil in its furnaces and boilers. The Furukawa Mining Company uses fuel oil for its pumps. At Ashio Copper Mine, several important spinning companies have trial installations; the Asahi Shimbun in Tokyo uses oil in its heating plant. The tendency in industrial works is towards oil, a tendency which is, however, not particularly encouraged because of Japan's scanty resources of this commodity.

Gasoline.

Japan's gasoline bill is for 75,000,000 gallons just now, but this is rising every year. Not only in automobile transportation, but in fishing boats, small industrial plants, and such miscellaneous uses as agricultural pumps, power pumps of all kinds, is gasoline rapidly taking the place of the human being. This year consumption is expected to be somewhat in excess of this 75 million gallons, while the total is rising every year. Japanese production from domestic crude oil, and from imported crude oil is steadily on the increase, the Nippon Oil Co., being the largest single individual producer.

Explosives.

Until the end of last year, Japanese producers and importers of gelignite and blasting gelatine, untechnically called dynamite, usually controlled prices, or at least sought to control prices.

Competition between the Japanese producers, neither of them in a particularly strong financial position however, led to price cutting outside. The agreement was cancelled and prices have taken a decided slump.

Gelignite before the break was quoted at Yen 56.50 per case, for Japanese products, and Yen 55.40 for imported; to-day prices are anything that can be obtained between Yen 19 and Yen 21 a case, with imports selling at lower prices than the Japanese companies, who are cutting each others' throats cheerfully, but profitably, can afford to meet.

Import Sales Increase.

The sales of imported goods are increasing. As a result efforts are now being made by the competing Japanese companies, the Nippon and Teikoku Explosives Companies, to enter into another agreement between themselves and the importers. But nothing seems to be doing. Once bitten, twice shy, seems to be the attitude, and price cutting, and throat cutting goes merrily on.—Japan Advertiser.

A WIDOW'S LOANS.

JUDGE AMAZED AT 550 PER CENT. INTEREST.

The widow of a naval commander who was killed in action in the North Sea in February, 1915, Mrs. Dorothy May Verner-Jeffreys, of Totnes, Devon, sought a declaration in the Chancery Division of the High Court, that a transaction by which she borrowed £500 from Mr. Joseph Pinto, of 44, King-street, Hammersmith, was void under the agency clause of the new Money-lenders Act; or for a declaration that it was harsh and unconscionable, and she asked for review to reduce the interest.

Mr. Pinto said that Mrs. Verner-Jeffreys signed a bill of sale containing a covenant to pay £500 with interest at 48 per cent., and counter-claimed for what was due.

Mr. F. G. Ennes, for Mrs. Verner-Jeffreys, stated that last year, after having paid one money-lender she was introduced to Messrs. Clive Everton, Ltd., New Bond-street, W. Mr. Harwood, their representative, went to her house and took an inventory she gave him, having lent her £150 and received from her a promissory note for £250 to be repaid in six months. Mr. Ennes said the interest was 300 per cent. Then she obtained £200 from Clive Everton, giving a promissory note for £400.

As she required more, that firm introduced her to a solicitor and to Mr. Pinto, and the £500 she received from Mr. Pinto she gave to Mr. Harwood, who gave her the receipt of Clive Everton for £400 in full discharge, and £100 back. The suggestion was that Mr. Harwood acted as agent, and the transaction was contrary to sub-section 3 of Section 5 of the new Money-lenders Act of 1927, which provided that no moneylender or any person on his behalf should employ any agent or officer for the purpose of inviting any person to borrow money from a moneylender. Mr. Ennes said that Mr. Pinto suggested that Mr. Harwood was the agent of Mrs. Verner-Jeffreys.

When Mrs. Verner-Jeffreys was giving evidence she was handed the receipt and said it was for £400, but Mr. Justice Clauson pointed out that it was for £200 and £100 discount for prompt payment. He added that whoever prepared it made it as puzzling as possible, and he did not wonder she was confused.

550 Per Cent. "Usual Rate."

Mr. Harwood, clerk to Messrs. Clive Everton, said he took an inventory at the house with a view to arranging a loan or £500 by some other firm than his own. Mrs. Verner-Jeffreys paid him £200 in full settlement of her loans from his firm.

Mr. Justice Clauson: That works out at 550 per cent. Do you think that a fair rate?

Mr. Harwood: It is the usual rate.

Mr. Justice Clauson: Usual rate! The cash advanced was £210, for which she paid back £300. I live and learn.

The hearing was adjourned.

MALAYAN SOILS STUDY.

SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION NOW BEGUN.

In addition to the work on padi soils, a thorough study of Malayan soils in general has been begun, says the Colonial Secretary (Sir Hayek Marriot), in his 1927 report. No systematic investigations of soil problems in Malaya, or indeed in the majority of tropical countries, have hitherto been carried out. Reliable information concerning soils in the tropics, comparable with that available in respect of soils in temperate countries, is now generally regarded as of primary importance to the development of tropical agriculture throughout the Empire, more especially because it is as yet very uncertain to what extent knowledge of soils gained in temperate countries will apply under tropical conditions. The first necessity appeared to be to establish what soil types exist in Malaya and what relation these types bear to the underlying parent material. A satisfactory commencement has been made in the study of this problem.—Straits Times.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

(July 27th.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Water Polo League Meeting
Victoria Recreation Club, 8 p.m.
St. Andrew's Church Open Air Concert, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Sorrows of Satan."
World Theatre: "The Mark of Zorro."
Star Theatre: "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Nankin); Europe via Siberia (Seiyu Maru). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Seichuen), 8 p.m.

Saturday.

(July 28th.)

7th Ordinary Yearly Meeting
Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., noon.
Baseball:—Senior Division: H.K. Baseball Club v. South China. Junior Division: South China v. South China Scouts.
Tennis:—Third Division: Civil Service v. R.A.O.C.; Y.M.C.A. v. South China; R.A.M.C. v. Chinese "A"; Chinese "B" v. Indian R.C.; Recreio "B" v. Kowloon C.C.; Kowloon Indians v. Recreio "A"; Kennedy Road v. Hong Kong C.C.
Lawn Bowls:—Division I: Kowloon Dock v. Taikoo; Police v. Civil Service; Taikoo v. Kowloon Bowling Green. Division II: Kowloon Bowling Green v. Yacht Club; Civil Service v. East Point; Kowloon C.C. v. Taikoo; Recreio "B" v. Craigengower.
Queen's Theatre: "Sorrows of Satan."
World Theatre: "The Mark of Zorro."
Star Theatre: "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (President Garfield); Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Katori Maru), 3.30 p.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Nankin), 10.30 a.m.

Sunday.

(July 29th.)

8th Sunday after Trinity.
Queen's Theatre: "Paradise for Two."
World Theatre: "The Great Gatsby."
Star Theatre: "Let it Rain."
Baseball:—Junior Division: St. Joseph's v. China Athletic.
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: London via Straits, parcel mail, (Aeneas).
Monday.
(July 30th.)
Sale of Crown Land New Kowloon Inland Lot Nos. 143 and 1143, 3 p.m.
Ko Shing Theatre: Opening Ceremony, 4.30 p.m.
Hockey: K.O.S.B. Sergeant's v. Machine Gun Co. Volunteers, Murray Parade Ground, 5.45 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Paradise for Two."
World Theatre: "The Great Gatsby."
Star Theatre: "Let it Rain."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia and via San Francisco (President Lincoln), 5 p.m.

Tuesday.

(July 31st.)

Goodwood Stewards' Cup.
Garrison Children's School, Prize Distribution, Volunteer Drill Hall, 11 a.m.
Baseball: Filipinos v. U.S.S. Sacramento, 5.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Midnight Rose."
World Theatre: "Sparrows."
Star Theatre: "Three Faces East."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Paul Lecat), 2.30 p.m.; Europe via Siberia (Chenoncourt), 12.30 p.m.

Wednesday.

(August 1st.)

Queen's Theatre: "The Midnight Rose" at 9.15, Long Tack Sam.
World Theatre: "Sparrows."
Star Theatre: "Three Faces East."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Thursday.
(August 2nd.)
Queen's Theatre: "The Red Mill" at 9.15, Long Tack Sam.
World Theatre: "Heaven on Earth."
Star Theatre: "After Midnight."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

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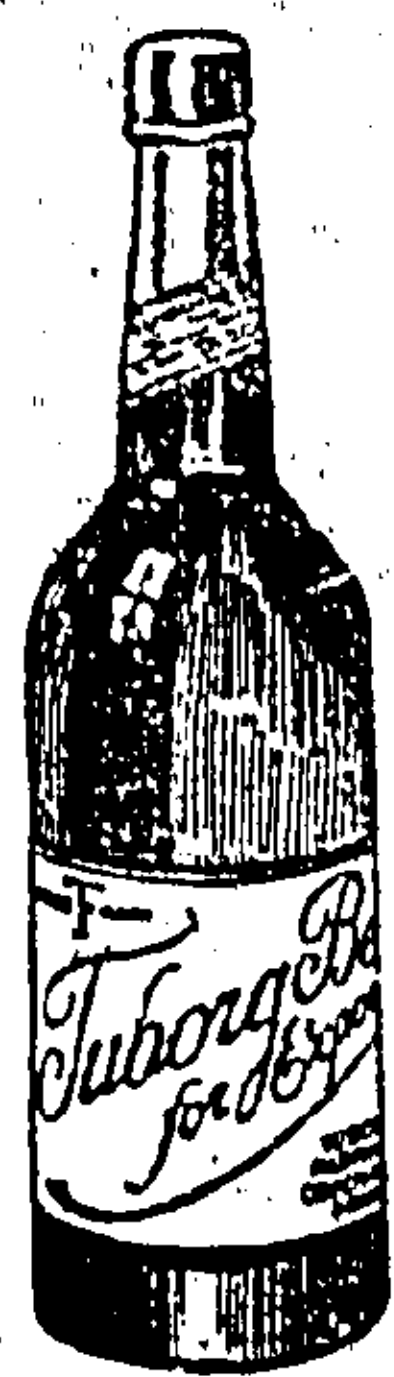
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HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. Q. HIND, D.S.O.,
COMMANDANT.]

No. 340.
1.—Arms.

All rifles and bayonets will be handed into Volunteer store immediately for the annual inspection.

2. Sports Committee will meet again at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.45 p.m. on Monday, August 13th, 1928.

3.—Corps Band.

There will be no further practice parades during July. Probationers will parade under Bandmaster A. J. M. Rodrigues for private tuition under private arrangements till further notice.

4.—The Battery.

Representative to Corps Sports Committee. Gunner O. Moor has been appointed to this Committee as The Battery Representative.

5.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Friday, July 27th: Parade at 5.30 p.m. at Corps Headquarters for instruction on M.G. Sergt. Watson's Section only.

Tuesday, July 31st: Parade at 5.30 p.m. at Corps Headquarters for instruction on M.G. Sergt. Pott's Section only.

Attendance: All ranks must be at the place of parade five minutes before the time expressed in order.

Field Day: There will be a Field Day on Sunday, August 19th, 1928. Members are asked to keep this day free. Full details will be issued later.

6.—Armoured Car Company.

Car Section: Friday, July 27th. Parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for lecture on Car Mechanism.

Monday, July 30th: Inspection on Machine Gun at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

Wednesday, August 1st: A run in the Armoured Car will be held starting from Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Mufti.

Friday, August 3rd: Parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for lecture on Car Mechanism.

7.—Machine Gun Company.

Parade will be held in mufti at 5.30 p.m. at Corps Headquarters on Friday, July 27th, and Friday, August 3rd.

N.C.O.'s Class will parade at Headquarters on both dates at same time and place, but on August 3rd will proceed to Kennedy Road Range in the Ford Truck for Traversing and Searching.

8.—Scottish Company.

Vickers Gun Class of instruction will be held at Corps Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Monday, July 30th, 1928.

9.—Portuguese Company.

The Portuguese Company Concert will be held at the Club de Recreio on Friday, August 3rd, at 9.15 p.m.

10.—Strength.

The following recruit is taken on the strength on July 23rd, 1928, and posted to No. 2 Platoon:—No. 1329 Pte. S. M. West.

11.—Transfers and Appointments.

Major H. B. L. Dowbiggin is transferred from the M.I. Co. to Corps Headquarters as P.R.I.

Lieut. N. L. H. Railton is transferred from The Battery to Corps Headquarters as from June 22nd, 1928, and appointed Musketry Officer.

12.—Leave.

No. 1329 Pte. G. R. Razavet, No. 2 Platoon, from August 8th to October 2nd, 1928.

No. 1111 L/Sgt. C. E. M. Terry, No. 2 Platoon, from September 1st, 1928, to March 31st, 1929.

13.—Struck Off The Strength.

No. 1093 Pte. L. E. Haynes, No. 7 Platoon, as from July 20th, 1928.
R. A. VOLFE MURRAY, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.
Hong Kong, August 27th, 1928.

NOTICES.

1.—Swimming Sports.

By kind permission of the V.R.C. the Corps will hold swimming sports at the V.R.C. Bath on Friday, August 24th, at 9 p.m. There will also be music and dancing after the sports.

Admission \$1.
Entrance forms for the various events can be obtained at Volunteer Headquarters and V.R.C. entries free.

All entries to be sent into Corp. D. Lyon, c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. not less than August 15th.

No. 2 Platoon Rifle Club will hold their August Meeting at the Peak Range on Sunday, July 29th, 1928, at 9.30 a.m. which it is hoped will be as well supported as usual.

CHINESE GIRLS WANT THEIR RIGHTS.

THE REVOLT AGAINST
POLYGAMY.

[BY MISS PAO SWEN TSENG,
Head Mistress of I Fung Girls' Collegiate School, Changsha, Hunan, China. Miss Tseng, who was the first Chinese woman to graduate at London University, belongs to one of the four most ancient families in China, her known ancestry extending back 4,000 years. Her school in China was formerly her ancestral temple.]

After thousands of years of suppression the women of China are today enjoying—and wisely using—a new-found freedom.

They are taking an increasingly important part in business, in the medical, legal, and other professions, and they are showing themselves to be equal to responsible work in Government departments. And more and more of the girls of China are studying hard to fit themselves to serve their country with their brains, and at the same time to express their own individuality.

The new spirit among China's women is manifesting itself very markedly in almost a violently changed attitude towards marriage. For thousands of years the girls of my country were content—because they had no choice—to be betrothed "by arrangement." This system still persists to some extent—the parents of the girl settling the matter with the parents of the future husband, and celebrating the "agreement" with a party, and the exchange of presents.

But the new women of China proclaim—and exercise, too—their natural right to choose their own mates.

Nor will they tolerate polygamy. The educated girl now insists on a promise from her chosen husband that he will never attempt to introduce another woman into their home. If a husband did attempt to do this his wife would divorce him at once.

Divorce is now very easy in China. There is a very tragic side to this, however, so far as women are concerned. Now that the sexes, among the educated classes, are mingling freely socially, and in business and in the professions, it is inevitable that many young men who were married according to the old betrothal system meet girls whom they like better than their wives.

The result is that they seek, and easily obtain, divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temperament. This ground is held to be a very good one.

But what is to happen to the discarded wives? Seeing that it becomes generally known that they have been divorced because their husbands decided that they were not nice enough for them, other young men are reluctant to marry them, thinking that what was not nice enough for somebody else is not nice enough for them.—*Daily Mail*.

ACTRESSES' JEWELS.

WHY THEY CANNOT INSURE
THEM.

"TALK TOO MUCH."

Are actresses more careless about their jewellery than other women?

Underwriters and insurance companies think they are and refuse to accept the risk of insuring their valuables against loss. It was owing to this fact that Miss Fannie Ward, who lost a diamond bracelet said to be worth £10,000 on her journey across the Atlantic, was unable to effect an insurance.

A leading London assessor told a *Daily Mail* reporter that the ban on insurance of actresses' jewels is now in operation in this country and in the United States. He said:

It is part of their business to adorn themselves with jewellery and, being actresses, they tell everybody about it. The whole world knows that Miss So-and-So has a beautiful pearl necklace of great value, and that is the sort of information that thieves are anxious to get.

That does not mean that all actresses are barred. There are actresses and actresses; but even for those who are accepted a high premium is demanded.

Miss Heather Thatcher said to a reporter:—

I know insurance companies do not like to cover actresses' jewels against theft or loss, and many of my friends who own considerable jewellery are absolutely unprotected. Many of them have tried all the leading companies in vain.

Fortunately, I have always been able to effect a cover for my own, but with popularity the premium goes up. When I was an unknown actress I could insure my jewels for 7s. 6d. per £100; but now I have to pay £2 per £100 a year.

TIME-WASTING M.P.'S.

REFORM OF PROCEDURE
NEEDED.

When you read of an all-night sitting of the House of Commons do not waste any sympathy on M.P.'s, writes the *Daily Mail* Parliamentary correspondent. Do not regard them as poor fellows by duty bound to lose a night's rest in the service of the nation.

Nothing of the kind. If M.P.'s have to sit up all night now and again to get the business done it is because they have wasted so much time on other occasions.

There has been too much talk about the reform of the House of Lords. A reform of the procedure of the House of Commons is much more urgently needed, and will have to be undertaken before long. Let M.P.'s who make sarcastic reference to the methods of the Peers extract the beam from their own eye.

At the beginning of every session the Government plans a legislative programme which nearly fills the available days, and Ministers plead "No time" for many useful Bills—the reform of the motoring law and the regulation of bogus charities, for instance—and "No time" for debates on urgent and unforeseen affairs.

All the time needed and more could be found by a few simple alterations of the rules, which have not so far been made simply because in parliamentary procedure what has been must be and tradition is mistakenly supposed to be the only shield of liberty.

Taxes Discussed Six Times.

Take this matter of the new taxes which kept the House up all night. They are discussed no fewer than six times a year before they become law, and similar arguments are trotted out and defeated on every occasion.

First the Chancellor introduces his Budget and moves the new tax resolutions in committee; then comes the report stage of the resolutions in committee. Not until this has been passed is it legal to embody them in a Finance Bill. Next we have the second reading of the Finance Bill, the committee stage of the Finance Bill, the report stage of the Finance Bill, and the third reading of the Finance Bill.

Anyone can see that at least the first two of these stages are redundant, but the Commons cling to them, "forsooth," because centuries ago they were trying to curb the power of the King to extract too much money from his subjects. A week of parliamentary time could be saved here.

Divisions.

Consider, now, the divisions. How time-wasting they are! I do not refer primarily to the method of recording them—the walk through the division lobbies, though mechanical devices might be used to reduce it by half—but to the number of totally unnecessary divisions.

Twenty or thirty times every session the Prime Minister moves the suspension of the standing order which says that the adjournment must be at 11 p.m. This resolution is always carried, but the Opposition always challenges it, and another quarter-hour of parliamentary time is wasted.

Why not make the suspension of the 11 o'clock rule dependent on a certificate of urgency by the Speaker? Time equivalent to a full parliamentary day would be saved. And there are scores of other unnecessary divisions with pre-ordained and inevitable results that could be avoided—those for instance when members march for hours through the division lobbies to vote for the expenditure of departments which they have never even discussed.

Trivial Questions.

Half the daily hour allotted to questions is wasted by members who put down demands for statistical information or queries on trivial local topics to acquire glory in their constituencies. Only written replies should be given to these, and the Speaker or the Clerk should have the right to refuse permission for them to be put orally.

The adoption of these simple suggestions alone would avoid the necessity for any all-night sittings and give legislators who think they are overworked another full fortnight of parliamentary time every session to discuss the things that matter.

They are only a beginning; there are plenty more that can be made if any M.P.'s mean business.—*B.M.S.*

TREASURE TROVE AT SINGAPORE.

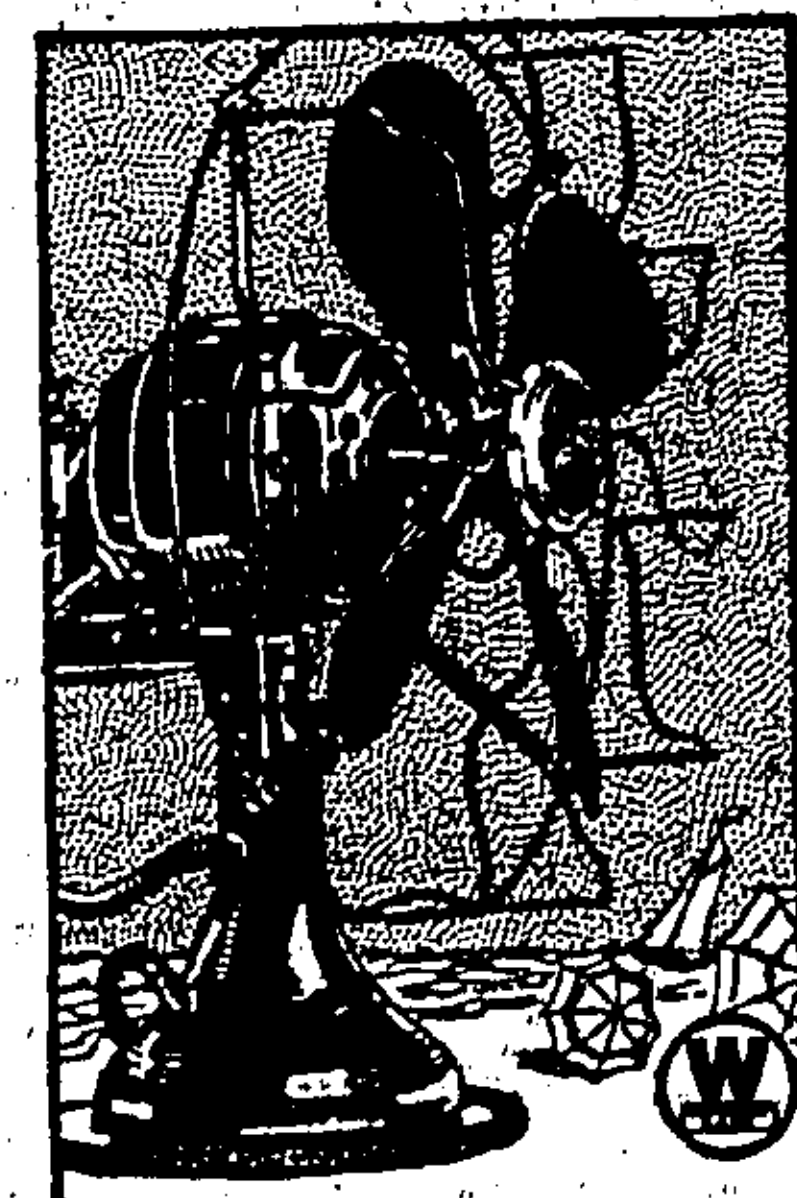
SINGAPORE, July 18th.
During the course of excavations at Fort Canning in connection with the Municipal reservoir, some Chinese women workers discovered a number of gold ornaments of ancient native design. The articles have been handed over to the authorities, and their possible origin and history are now being investigated.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JULY 26th, 1928.

A.K. Banks\$1,292 1/2 buy, 1,300 sel.
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North China Ins.Tls. 145 1/2 buy.
Yangtze InsuranceM. \$30 nom.
China Underwriters\$24 buy.
China Fire Insurance	.....\$245 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	.....\$730 buy.
Douglas	.....\$374 buy.
H.K. Steamboats	.....\$27 sel.
H.K. Tugs	.....\$3 sel.
Indo-China (Bank)	.....\$70 buy.
Do., (Bank)	.....\$70 nom.
Shell Transport	.....\$100 buy.
Waterboats	.....\$20 1/2 buy, & sa., 20 1/2 sel.
Benguet	.....\$11 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	.....\$30 nom.
Langkate (combined)	.....Tls. 11 sel.
Do., (single)	.....Tls. 11 sel.
S'hai Explorations	.....Tls. 2 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Loans	.....Tls. 34 nom.
Shanghai Mines	.....\$4.50 nom.
Tonghai Mines	.....\$17.6 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharf	.....\$136 1/2 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	.....\$40 buy.
China Provident	.....\$5.15 sel.
Hongkong	.....Tls. 158 nom.
New Engineering	.....Tls. 5 nom.
Shanghai Docks	.....Tls. 107 1/2 nom.
S'hai Cottons	.....Tls. 580 buy.
Oriental Cottons	.....Tls. 24 sel.
S'hai Cottons (old)	.....Tls. 5 1/2 nom.
Do., (new)	.....Tls. 27 1/2 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	.....\$3.80 buy, & sa.
H.K. Lands	.....\$87 buy.
Shanghai Lands	.....Tls. 128 buy.
Humphreys Estates	.....\$14.55 buy.
H.K. Realities	.....\$7 buy, 7 1/2 sel.
H.K. Tramways	.....\$24 buy, 24.60 sel.
Do., & sa.	.....\$1.50 sel.
Park Trams (old)	.....\$15 buy.
Do., (new)	.....\$5 sel.
Star Farms	.....\$84 buy.
China Lights (old)	.....\$11.60 buy.
Do., (new)	.....\$11.55 nom.
Do., (1928 issue)	.....\$11.40 sel.
H.K. Electric (old)	.....\$48 buy.
Do., (new)	.....\$47 sel.
Macao Electric	.....\$292 buy.
Telephone	.....\$21 buy, 21 1/2 sel.
China Buses	.....Tls. 104 buy.
Singapore Tramways	.....10/6 buy, 11/6 sel.
Do., (Frd)	.....16/6 buy.
China Sugars	.....\$2 sel.
Malacca Sugars\$24 sel.
Canton Ice\$3.70 buy.
Cementa (combined)\$9.35 sel.
Do., (old)\$8.40 nom.
Do., (new)\$1.55 buy.
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Do., (new)\$8 sel.
United Asbestos\$21.90 buy.
Dairy Farms\$14 sel.
Watsons\$14 sel.
Der A Wings\$0.50 nom.
Lane Crawford\$24 sel.
Mackintosh\$20 nom.
Sincere\$4 nom.
Wm. Powell\$3 buy.
H.M. Amusements\$29 sel.
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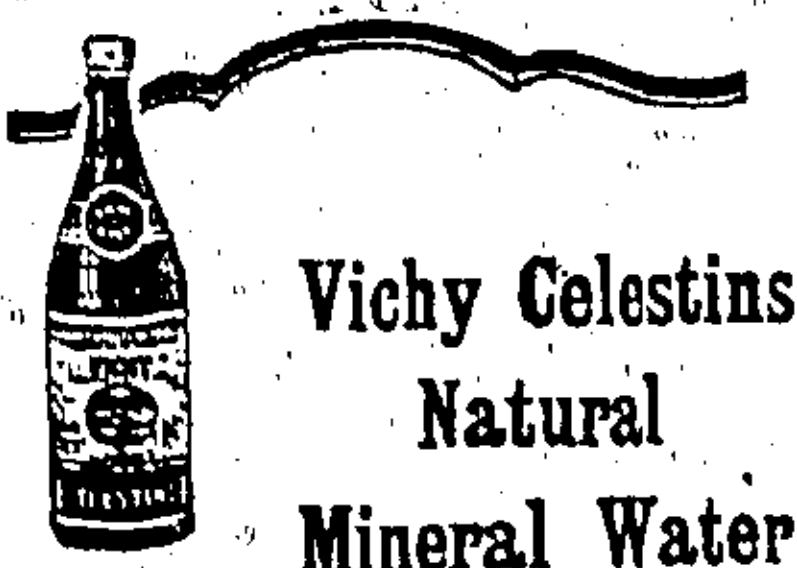
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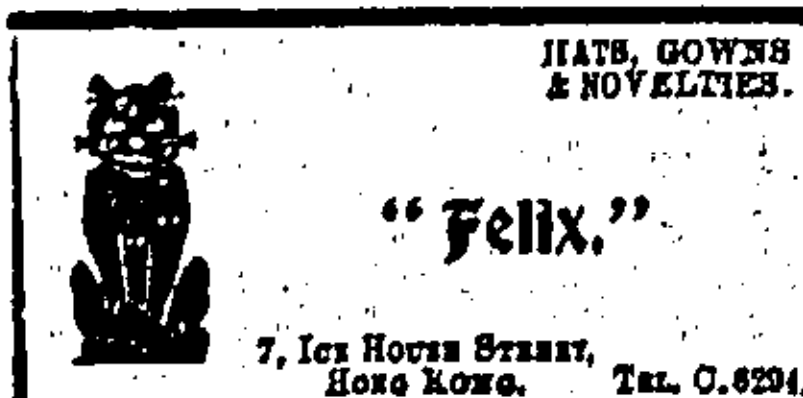
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The Manchurian problem remains unsettled and the week has been barren of anything beyond the expression of irreproachable sentiments. The immense problems confronting the country look after themselves while the so called leaders discuss questions of treaty revision and express pious hopes for unity and reconstruction.

Canton is mainly exercised by the dispute between the Merchants and the "Committee for the severance of Economic Relations with Japan." The former maintain a blank refusal to the proposal for a 30 per cent. levy on the value of Japanese goods.

The question of the water shortage in Hong Kong is discussed in a leading article and a lengthy letter on this matter of vital importance to the Colony. The problem has also been raised at the Sanitary Board Meeting and at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

A munificent gift of \$60,000 to Hong Kong University by Mr. Tang Chi Ngong is announced. The money is to endow a School of Chinese Studies.

A Record is also given in the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS of the sporting, legal and social news of the Colony which will be specially appreciated by those at Home who wish to keep in touch with Hong Kong.

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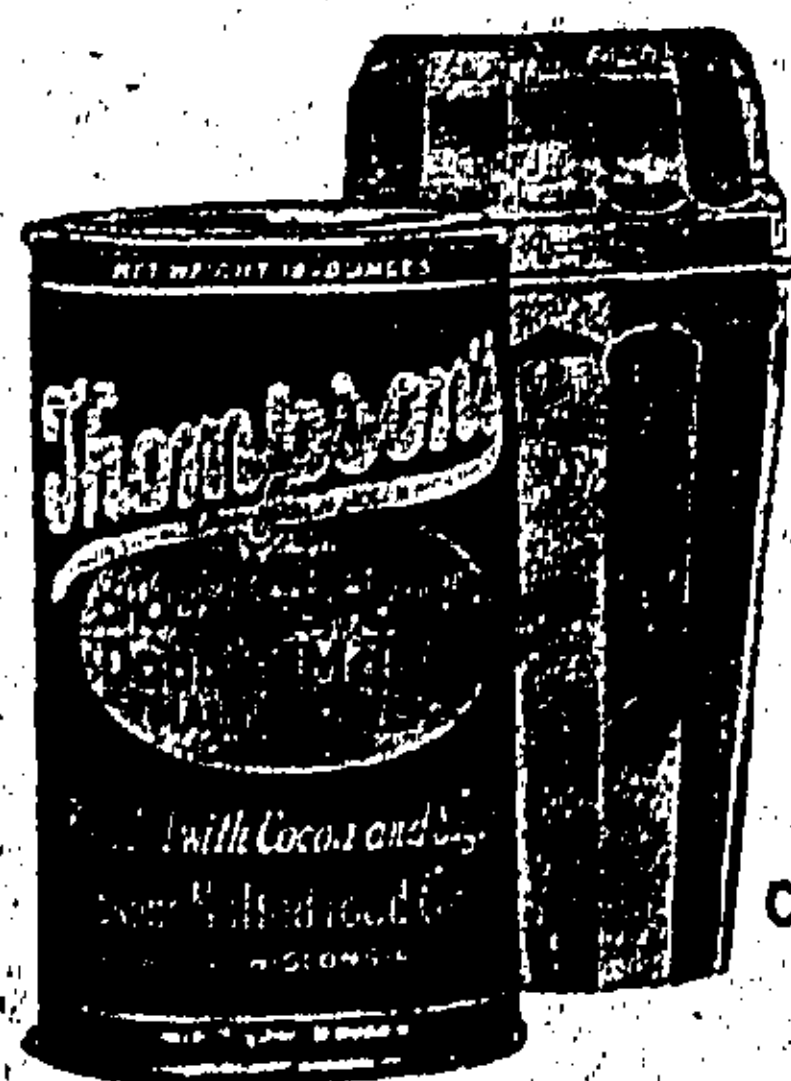
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ANTIMONY ORE APPEAL DISMISSED.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENTS.

HONG KONG FIRM NOT LIABLE.

The Appeal made by a London firm in the case arising out of the deterioration of a cargo of antimony ore while in transit against the judgment of Mr. Justice P. Jacks, in favour of the defendants, Messrs. Silva Netto, of Hong Kong, has aroused a great deal of interest among local merchants and exporters.

In two lengthy judgments, of which the full text appears below their Lordships, Sir Henry Gollan, Chief Justice, and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice P. Jacks, dismissed the appeal and found for Messrs. Silva Netto.

It will be remembered that Messrs. John Batt & Co. (London) Ltd., sued Messrs. Silva Netto's in the Summary Court last year for \$805.25 alleged to be balance of damages ascertained on the 19th May 1925, to have been suffered by Batt's. Mr. Justice Jacks on that occasion found for the defendants with costs. The plaintiffs appealed and the case came before the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge on the 3rd July, 1928.

DIFFERENT CONTRACTS.

Their Lordships' statements found in brief that while Silva Netto's had sold antimony to Batt's under an "understood" contract, Batt's had resold under a "special" contract. It followed that damages awarded in London against Batt's could not be debited against Silva Netto's since they were not parties to this "special" contract. Further, Silva Netto's had not assumed liability nor admitted that the contract between them and Batt's was identical with that between Batt's and Batt's buyer.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. L. R. Andrews) was for the plaintiffs-appellants; Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro) for the defendants-respondents.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

In this case the plaintiffs in the action in the Court below, John Batt & Co. (London), Limited, are appealing against the judgment of Mr. Justice Jacks in favour of the defendants, Messrs. Silva Netto & Co. of Hong Kong.

The parties had had transactions dealing with the purchase and sale of antimony ore prior to the date of the contract in question in these proceedings; and what had been called a pro forma order had been sent by plaintiffs to the defendants. The contracts themselves were made by cable but the parties were able, by reference to this pro forma order, to ascertain the full and exact terms of any arrangement proposed by any cables which passed between them.

The plaintiffs called no evidence at the hearing in the Court below. Their witnesses were all in London and with the object of saving the expense of a commission it was agreed between their respective solicitors that the correspondence which had passed between the parties should be admitted; and be available for, both sides; and it was on this admitted correspondence that the plaintiffs based their case.

The particular contract which we have to deal with is contained in two cables, both dated 30th December, 1924, and is for the sale by defendants to the plaintiffs of 75 tons of good merchantable sulphide ore containing 55 per cent. of antimony but allowing a latitude, as regards the antimony, down to 50 per cent., at £14-3-0 per ton of ore.

No question arises as to this contract having been duly made nor as to its terms; and the ore was duly shipped to London and received by the plaintiffs.

Meantime, the plaintiffs had sold this shipment of ore to a firm of Messrs. Hallett & Son, London. So far as the evidence goes, the defendants had no knowledge, at the time, of this re-sale; and the first they heard that there was anything wrong with the ore was in a telegram from the plaintiffs of 25th March, 1925, saying that the antimony ore had been "rejected in consequence of large proportion of oxide," and that the matter could probably be settled by an allowance of 24 per ton. The defendants were also asked to telegraph their decision.

It will be observed that this cable gave no information as to who had rejected the ore; and the defendants, in spite of a further cable from the plaintiffs of 1st April, asking for an immediate answer to their cable of 25th March, did not send one at first. But several cables passed between plaintiffs and defendants between 25th March and 26th April, in which the former urged the latter to settle, whilst the defendants asserted that their shipments were up to contract and asked for further particulars; and eventually in a cable of 26th April, the defendants telegraphed as follows to plaintiffs: "Before we decide should like to have further particulars; anxiously expecting letter from you; if you cannot agree, submit to arbitration."

On receipt of this telegram, plaintiffs appear to have wasted no time. A Mr. Davey was appointed arbitrator by consent between plaintiffs and Hallett's about 30th April, 1925, and he gave his award adversely to the plaintiffs on 19th May, 1925.

It has been contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that this cable shows that at this date the defendants realised that some dispute must have arisen between the former and the persons to whom they had sold the ore and that defendants authorised the plaintiffs to submit the dispute to arbitration. It was further contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that the defendants must be taken to have agreed to be bound by any award made

and to indemnify the plaintiffs against the consequences of any such award.

I am inclined to agree to this contention raised on behalf of the plaintiffs subject to one condition—that the contract made between plaintiffs and Hallett's, and submitted for the consideration of the arbitrator, was in identically the same terms as that between plaintiffs and defendants, and that no new terms appeared in the former contract.

The onus of proving this identity in terms is on the plaintiffs and could easily have been discharged by producing and proving the contract between themselves and Hallett's; but this has not been done.

The plaintiffs, however, say that the admitted correspondence contains an admission by the defendants that the two contracts were in identical terms; and the admitted correspondence must be carefully looked at for this purpose.

Subsequently to the dispatch of the cable of 26th April from defendants set out above, the letter of 2nd April from plaintiffs to defendants reached Hong Kong, from which it is argued on behalf of defendants, that plaintiffs resold to Hallett's with the knowledge that the latter required sulphide ore for the special purpose of mixing it with large quantities of oxide ore in their possession; and that in consequence Hallett's had paid a relatively high price to plaintiffs, viz. 6s. 4d. per unit of antimony which works out to a profit of 87/- per ton of ore made by plaintiffs on re-sale to Hallett's.

In their letter of 16th March, 1925, to plaintiffs, objecting to the ore, Hallett's had mentioned this special purpose as "our only object in paying you the high price we did"; and in their letter in reply plaintiffs do not repudiate the materiality of this special purpose or that it was within the contemplation of the parties when they and Hallett's made their contract.

Again, the materiality of this special purpose appears to be borne out by the letter of 30th April, 1925, from Hallett's to the arbitrator in which they enlarge in detail on this reason for purchasing the ore from plaintiffs.

It is obvious from the correspondence that at the time they agreed to submit the dispute between plaintiffs and Hallett's to arbitration, the defendants had no knowledge of any special purpose, for which the ore was to be used, as being within the contemplation of plaintiffs and Hallett's, and that if this special purpose was considered by the arbitrator in making his award, the contract the arbitrator dealt with was not in identical terms with the one made between plaintiffs and defendants.

In their letter of 19th November, 1925, to defendants the plaintiffs state "our contract with our buyer was on exactly the same terms as with you, viz. 'good merchantable sulphide ore' without any stipulations as to the percentage of sulphide or oxide"; and in their letter in reply defendants say "Your contract with your buyer was exactly the same terms as with us and there was no stipulation as to the percentage of sulphide or oxide."

It is argued on behalf of the plaintiffs that these two letters constitute an admission by the defendants that the contract arbitrated upon was in exactly the same terms as that between plaintiffs and defendants; but I do not think the intention to be gathered from defendants' letter is that they agreed to the statement made by plaintiffs in their letter. The defendants quote the plaintiffs' words, in my opinion, not with the object of agreeing to their being a correct statement of the position, but merely for the purpose of raising an argument that if that were so, neither plaintiffs nor defendants were liable, and that the award was consequently wrong.

On the whole I have come to the conclusion that the evidence available points to a material difference in the contract between plaintiffs and defendants, and that on which the arbitrator made his award; and in any case I am of opinion that plaintiffs have not discharged the onus of proving to our satisfaction that there is evidence from which we can infer that the two contracts were in identical terms.

At an earlier stage of this appeal, the counsel for the plaintiffs applied for leave to adduce fresh evidence and for leave to issue a commission to London to take evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs. This was refused as we thought that plaintiffs had deliberately decided to go to trial upon the admitted correspondence; and that in these circumstances leave to amend their case by obtaining and calling other evidence should not be granted at this late stage of the proceedings.

In my opinion the judgment of Mr. Justice Jacks in the Court below was right, and this appeal should be dismissed.

THE PUISNE JUDGE.

I do not propose to state all the facts in this case, it will be sufficient if I refer only to the fact that the trial judge in the Court below was not satisfied that the contract arbitrated on, and the contract sued on, were similar.

Counsel for the appellants in this Court sought permission to adduce further evidence on this point, but without success, he then proceeded to make the very best of the material he had, and argued that the appellants having informed the respondents that the contracts were the same and the respondents having admitted the fact by letter, the onus of proof had been shifted to the respondents.

The point we have to consider is whether the respondents' letter of 25th January, 1926, is an admission. I paid little attention to this letter in the Court below as I did not consider the statement in question had an important bearing on the case. I have, however, devoted a considerable amount of thought and attention to it on this Appeal, but my opinion remains unchanged.

Was it really an admission? I have been unable to find anything directly to the point in the authorities, but Halsbury says "The value of an admission depends on the circumstances in which it was made, these are always receivable to affect its weight. Thus a party against whom it is tendered may show that it was made in ignorance of the facts, or when his mind was in an abnormal condition."

What were the circumstances in which the alleged admission was made?

The respondents had been informed that an arbitration had gone against them. They were however confident that they had fulfilled their contract with the appellants, and had been arguing the point for some months both in telegrams and letters. As late as August, 1925, they did not know what the terms of the contract for sub-sale were, neither apparently did they realise how important those terms might be for them; for in their letter of 7th August, though they had already assented to arbitration, they merely said "it would be interesting" to know what were the terms of your sale contract with your buyer.

On the 19th November, 1925, the appellants informed the respondents that the contract with their buyers was in exactly the same terms as the respondents' contract. In reply to this information the respondents continued their argument in the course of which they said in their letter of January, 1926: "Your contract with your buyer was on exactly the same terms as with us, and there was no stipulation as to the percentage of sulphide or oxide. In that case it is logical that neither your buyers nor yourselves have any claim against us. The arbitration of 19th May, 1925, stated *inter alia* that the ore supplied did not constitute a good delivery against the contract, but stated no reason for his (sic) decision."

The respondents were dissatisfied with the award, and were putting their case in the best way they could. In my opinion the words which are now claimed to be an admission were merely used by them for the purpose of their argument; their minds were concentrated on proving that they were in the right, no matter what the arbitrator may have thought. My opinion is founded on the general trend of the correspondence and the other matter contained in the respondents' letter of January, 1926.

I do not think it would be fair to rule that the words used by the respondents here were intended to be an admission on such an important point, the importance of which I do not believe they had realised.

Having regard to the circumstances under which the respondents' letter of 28th January, 1926, was written and the general contents of that letter, my view is that the words which are claimed to be an admission were "quoted" solely for the purpose of the argument which was then uppermost in the respondents' minds. I am unable to come to the conclusion that they contained an admission in clear and unmistakable terms.

I cannot agree with the learned counsel for the appellants that the onus of proof has been shifted by an admission. In my opinion the decision given in the Court below should stand.

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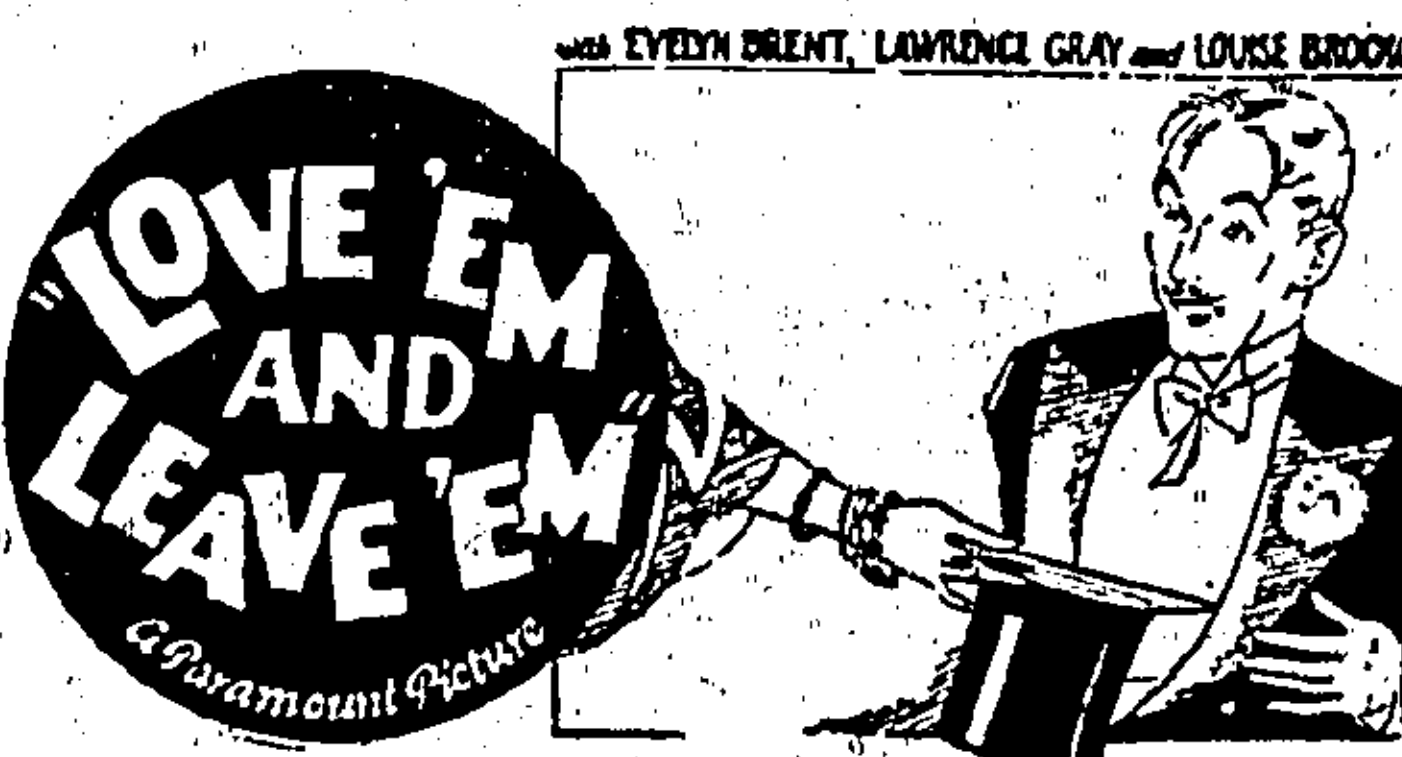
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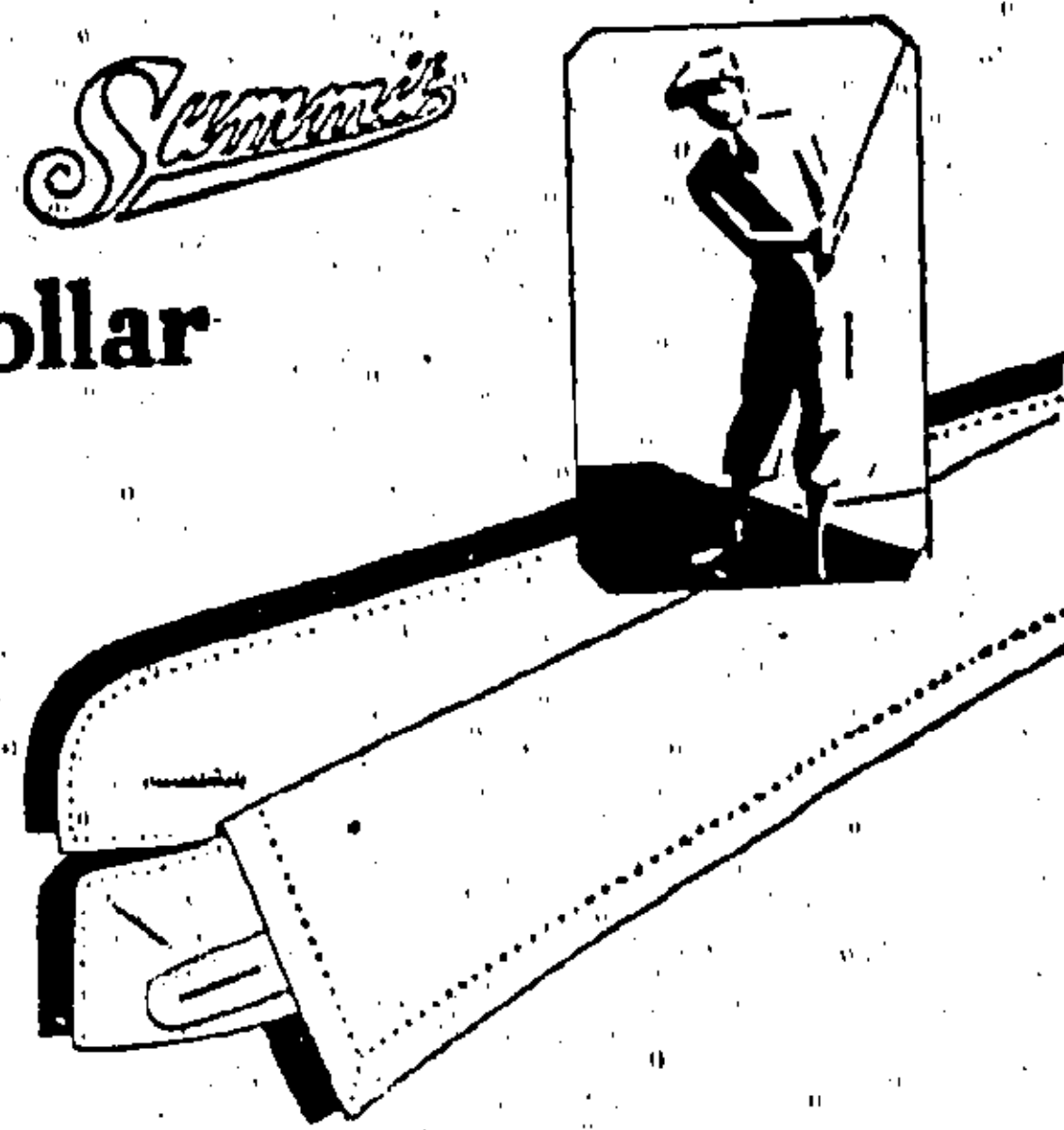
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KENNEDY ROAD CASE CONCLUDED.

CHIEF JUSTICE MEETS WITH A NOVEL POINT.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The re-hearing of the case in which a young Chinese is charged with indecent behaviour in front of two European ladies on May 21st at Kennedy Road was yesterday concluded by the Full Court of Appeal, judgment being reserved. The Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, and the Phipps Judge, Mr. Justice P. Jacks, sat till up to half past five o'clock to hear the final addresses of Counsel engaged in the case.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. F. H. Loseby, was for the appellant. Counsel severely criticised the police methods at the identification parade and submitted that the rules had been radically departed from and that the parade was a farce.

Another point of interest was that Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Counsel for the Crown, raised a point, which his Lordship, the Chief Justice, said that he did not think he had heard before, and that he would make a special note of it. It concerned a statement made by the defendant's wife at the Police Station, the substance of which, Mr. Fitzroy used in cross-examination. Mr. Jenkin objected on the ground that he did not know of such a statement and that the least Counsel for the respondent could have done, was to tell him of the fact that such a statement would be used.

His Lordship overruled Mr. Jenkin's objection saying that if Mr. Fitzroy had done so, it would be making known his line of cross-examination. It was, however, a novel point and he would make a note of it.

Defendant Cross-Examined.

The defendant, Chung Yee Fan, was closely cross-examined by Mr. Somerset Fitzroy during the morning session, about the clothes he was wearing on the day in question. He maintained that he had not changed during the whole of the day, and that when it was wet he wore an ordinary mackintosh and a pair of leggings to the knee if using his cycle. He had never possessed overalls such as had been produced in court.

Mr. Fitzroy suggested that he had a striking countenance, which would not easily be forgotten, but Sir Henry Gollan disallowed the question remarking that we most of us hoped the same thing.

A Statement By Defendant's Wife.
Defendant's wife gave evidence and said that her husband had always been dutiful and affectionate and that he was a good father to their children. Defendant was in the habit of taking her pillow riding after the day's work. On that particular day, witness said that she had dinner with her father who is living at No. 49, Kennedy Road. She left there with her husband at 6.30 to go home and when she got to the junction of Garden and Kennedy Roads she met her husband. The rest of her story was corroborative of what had been said by the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitzroy, witness admitted making a statement to Inspector Rozesky at the Police Station. Mr. Fitzroy was about to question her with regard to the statement, when Mr. Jenkin interposed and objected to the statement being put in. Considerable legal argument followed, and the objection was eventually overruled.

Mr. Jenkin said that the statement was not mentioned when Mr. Fitzroy opened his case, and the least Mr. Fitzroy could have done was to tell him about it.

Mr. Jenkin went on to say that he had no knowledge of the statement otherwise he could have taken the opportunity, which had now passed, of cross-examining Sub-Inspector Rozesky. By those means he might have been able to show that the statement was made under such conditions as would allow their Lordships to come to the decision that it ought not to be brought forward. As the point was novel he would ask their Lordships to make a note of it.

Sir Henry Gollan pointed out that if Mr. Fitzroy had mentioned the statement he would have been disclosing his line of cross-examination. He agreed, however, that it was a novel point that he could not remember having come across before and he would make a note of it. His Lordship added that Mr. Jenkin might still have an opportunity of cross-examining on the point.

Mr. Fitzroy: Did you say to Sub-Inspector Rozesky on the evening of May 21st "At about six o'clock on the evening of this day my husband took me on the back of his cycle to my mother's house at 49, Kennedy Road, where he left me and I couldn't say where he went to?"—I forget.

You won't say that you did not say it, will you?—I merely received a telephone message to come up to the police station. I did not know what had happened. Some questions were put to me but I forget what answers I gave.

Mr. Fitzroy: Did you say this "At about 9 p.m. my husband returned to the house saying he was going to have his motor-cycle repaired?"—I did not.

Mr. Fitzroy (continuing): "I mean to say we went for a ride on his motor bike and a mail entered the back tyre near St. Paul's School and I left him at the school."—No, I knew nothing of the kind and I did not say it.

Mr. Fitzroy: You are sure you got to your mother's by tram?—I am quite certain.

Mr. Jenkin pointed out that the extracts taken by Mr. Fitzroy were not at the beginning of the statement which was the impression given, but they were stray sentences. He remarked that the statement should be taken chronologically.

Mr. Fitzroy, continuing to read the statement, asked witness if she also said, "At 8 p.m. I returned to my house by walking along Kennedy Road?—I did not make that statement."

Mr. Fitzroy: Did you also say, "I was not out with the amah at Macdonell Road, neither did I meet his friend on the road?"—No.

Can you suggest any reason why they should be written down if you did not make them?—They would not allow me to speak a word and then, finally, I was taken to another place.

And you did speak there, did you not?—I was in great fear then because my husband had been so often fined for breaking the regulations. I was in fear, this time, that he might have run over someone and killed him. Therefore I was confused.

Are you sure you did not say these things? I have asked you about it—I was in great terror then. I really forget what I said.

Can you tell me what you did say?—I forget.

Then how do you know you did not say these things?—I really forget and I cannot explain to you why.

Isn't it possible that you did say them?—Perhaps I did but I have forgotten.

Sir Henry Gollan remarked that he had taken the answer as "Perhaps I have said these things and forgotten or perhaps I did not say them at all."

Mr. Fitzroy said he thought that was very accurate.

After corroborative evidence had been given by defendant's step-mother as to the clothes defendant had on that evening, the Chief Justice intimated that he would sit late in order to finish the case.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

POLICE PROCEDURE
CRITICISED.

Opening his address, Mr. Jenkin said that if he transcended the ordinary rule in the course of his address, the Court would forgive him as the case was a serious and unprecedented one. Counsel added that as the case was unprecedented, he would the more severely criticise the general conduct of the police officers in charge of it. The experienced officers in this particular case should be censured as they did not realise how serious it was and evidence had been overlooked. He would however spare the women complainants in view of the unpleasantness they had been put to, but he would show that even persons gifted with the highest faculty of perception have been known to make the gravest mistakes.

Sergeant Flattery, Counsel said investigated the case. In the witness box, he admitted that he knew it was serious and unprecedented. He went into the quarters of the complainants for half an hour and what did he gather in the shape of information? Sergeant Flattery should have been equipped with material for taking down notes.

He had some papers with him, but after spending half an hour with the complainants he came out with only the names of the two ladies written on a sheet of paper.

Criticising this Mr. Jenkin said that it would have been more satisfactory if Sergeant Flattery had trusted to his memory for the names of the complainants and taken notes of what the ladies had told him about the case. In a case of such serious import, the detective should have taken down a minute description of the man who was alleged to have committed the act. Sergeant Flattery came out with nothing more in his memory than that the man was thick-set, short, looked like a Japanese and was wearing gaiters. "If an investigating officer is satisfied with such meagre information, he may chase round the world for a man wearing gaiters."

Mr. Jenkin criticised the admission by Sergeant Flattery that he did not take much trouble about the case because the man had left his bicycle, and would sooner or later turn up to recover it. In taking such line, Sergeant Flattery was most remiss. "I blame him for not taking a note of the whole incident. He did not even get the information from complainants that the man was wearing a white shirt," added Counsel.

"The Identification Parade."
Coming to the identification parade, Mr. Jenkin said: "When one finds that the rules governing an identification parade had been radically departed from, it makes one wonder whether the method of the identification parade had been scrupulously carried out. My case will be that the identification parade in this case was a farce."

Counsel then went on to draw his Lordships' attention to the fact that the gentlemen responsible for drafting those rules did so with the purpose of fair play for every man put up for identification. That being so, how would they feel towards the miraculous way in which Mrs. Lea identified the defendant? Every essential point had been ignored, and according to Sub-Inspector Rozesky, the defendant was the most conspicuous man among the seven men put up for identification.

Mrs. Lea, Counsel said, had admitted that she only identified the defendant because he was thick-set, and according to her evidence, there were only two or three other thick-set men among the crowd.

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin said that even his Lordship, the Chief Justice, had more than once expressed his opinion that an officer in charge of an identification parade should be present in Court to give evidence. Mr. Fitzroy had agreed, and it was most surprising that Assistant Superintendent Kent had not been called. It was he who was in charge of the identification in this instance. Mr. Jenkin suggested that in view of what his Lordship had said and that Superintendent Kent had not been called, it made one feel that the identification was held with a total disregard to the rules laid down.

Mrs. Leppard's Evidence—A Discrepancy?

Touching upon the evidence given by Mrs. Leppard, which name, Mr. Jenkin said, suggests agility, Counsel said that when she was in the witness box she presented an attitude which was tantamount to saying "I will not be done in by you. I will come through with it and come through alright, too."

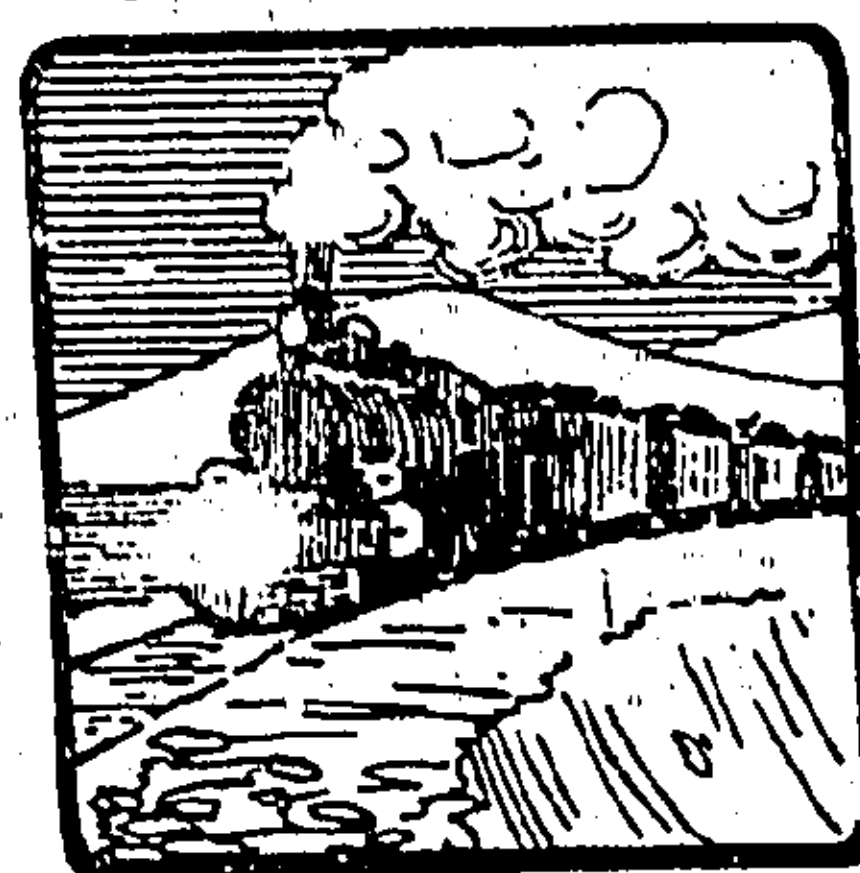
Which many witnesses were prone to adopt, had brought out a surprising confession, Mr. Jenkin said, when she declared that she identified the defendant without hesitation. Mrs. Leppard had said that she saw the defendant's face clearly and that she could point him out at any time in the street. Commenting on this, Counsel said that it was remarkable that she did not tell A.S.P. Kent of this nor did she say so at the Magisterial proceedings. Mr. Jenkin suggested that why Mrs. Leppard had said this in the Higher Court was just because she adopted the attitude of not being outdone by Counsel for the other side. "She was driven to that statement by sheer thick-headedness and instead of meeting the question with agility, she took a blind leap."

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin said, "If her evidence given here was unquestionably true, then why did such an experienced officer as Superintendent Kent record in his identification parade book words which could only mean that the defendant was picked out by the complainants 'not without hesitation'?"

The Double Identification.
Sir Henry Gollan: Mr. Jenkin you just referred to Mrs. Lea's identification of the defendant as miraculous, how would you then describe the second lady's identification. Isn't it remarkable that both ladies should identify the same man?

Mr. Jenkin: My answer to this, My Lord, is that Sergeant Rozesky should have had absolutely nothing to do with it. The rules specially lay down that an officer in charge of the case should not take part in the identification parade, but in this particular instance, Sergeant Rozesky did everything. He selected the men for the parade and it was he who took the complainants in, in fact he did everything except be in charge of the parade. If the rules are worth anything, a more glaring infringement could not have been committed.

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All the probabilities, continued Mr. Jenkin, were greatly in favour of the defendant not being the man. Was it likely that a young man like the defendant whom no one had suggested was not one of whom his father might be proud. "A lad who lives in the house decently, his father's only son who is a good husband to his wife, a good son to his father, and a loving father to his own children," would do such a silly thing. Was it conceivable, asked Counsel, that such a young man, for no known reason—no one had suggested that he was mentally deranged—should go out on his own motor cycle, almost as it were scattering his visiting card by the number of his cycle, and commit "This stupid act for the purpose of offending two European ladies."

His sympathies were as much with the ladies involved in this case as the sympathy of anybody, but one had to consider whether or not the prosecution had proved the case against the defendant. Although the unfortunate occurrence did take place, the defendant was not the guilty person.

REPLY FOR THE CROWN.

"COINCIDENCES" IN DEFENCE THEORY.

In his final address for the Crown, Mr. Fitzroy pointed out that the offence was committed by a man who was riding the defendant's motor cycle. The story they were asked to believe was that the offender, whoever he was, apparently picked up the cycle on the road and rode it. It was strange that such a man should be in Kennedy Road already dressed for a cycle ride if he did not own a cycle. One could have understood if it had been a man dressed in ordinary clothes. Also the man who rode it was apparently used to riding motor cycles.

The type of people who rode motor cycles were, as a rule, fairly respectable people. Many of the lower-class Chinese drove cars, but they did not ride motor cycles. The people who rode motor cycles would tend to come into the same category as the defendant belonged to.

Those, said Counsel for the Crown, were two points which he wanted their Lordships to pay special attention to. He then pointed out improbabilities in the story for the defence, describing certain incidents as told by the defence as "incapable of belief" and "not the truth." He also spoke of the defendant's chance meeting with his wife as "An extraordinary coincidence."

The Judge's Comments.

Counsel then went on to deal with the identification, and Sir Henry Gollan then passed some strong comments.

His Lordship said he thought it was most unfortunate that the regulations had not been followed out to the very letter. It was not only a question of the regulations being there, but the Superior Officer of the Police Force thought so much of the need for directing attention to the regulations that at the bottom of each page was stated "Directions for holding identification parades—Why are not the regulations followed with scrupulous care," asked his Lordship. "They were not in this case." He went on to say that paragraph 14 was of vital importance. That should never be departed from. It stated that officers in charge of a case, although present, should take no part in the proceedings connected with the identification.

Mr. Fitzroy agreed saying if that was not so it would lead to the grossest fraud.

Sir Henry Gollan remarked that these irregularities seemed to him to destroy all the care displayed in the case. He went on to refer to the Metropolitan regulations, and asked "Why was this very dangerous departure made?"

Mr. Fitzroy replied that unfortunately, he had not at the moment asked for permission to call the acting Superintendent who took charge of the parade but there was no doubt that the regulations should never have been departed from. Counsel argued, however, that the fact that they were departed from did not destroy the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WINES AND SWEET TICKETS?

"ALPHONSE" VISITS HONG KONG.

SAMPLE PORT AND SHERRY.

Mr. Jean Hund, a Frenchman and a former resident of the Colony who was employed at the Hong Kong Hotel, appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistrate's yesterday morning.

Defendant who is widely known as "Alphonse" has set up as a Wine Merchant and on his arrival a few weeks ago from Shanghai he brought with him several bottles of Port and Sherry, the duty on which had not been paid. "Alphonse" is accused of also being in possession of a number of Race sweep tickets.

Mr. Leo D'Almada Sr. appeared for the defence.

The defendant was described as Manager of the newly formed International Country Club of Shanghai. He was arrested following the sale of a number of Race tickets for the forthcoming Autumn Race Meeting at Shanghai, and on visiting his residence at Hankow Road the police found the dutiable wine.

A Wine Merchant!

Mr. D'Almada said that the defendant came to Hong Kong to get orders on the wines which he brought as samples.

His Worship: "Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

Mr. D'Almada: I am not in a position to plead either way.

Magistrate: "Is he a wine merchant?"

Mr. D'Almada: "He is a wine merchant in Shanghai," and is a wine agent in Hong Kong."

Prepared To Pay The Duty.

Mr. D'Almada said that when the defendant was told that the wine was dutiable he replied that he was willing to pay the duty. "He had no intention of evading the duty," commented Mr. D'Almada. "The Magistrate: 'I am afraid that is no defence. Any person placed in such a position would be prepared to do that.'"

Solicitor for the defence added that defendant had been in the Colony a fortnight, and that the bottles were in his trunk when he went to live in Hankow Road.

His Worship: "The fact remains that he did not pay the duty on the wine when he imported it into the Colony."

Revenue Officer Grimmit told his Worship that sample bottles were liable to duty, and that of the six bottles which were seized, four were unopened while two others were practically empty.

Wasting Time.

Mr. D'Almada remarked that his client had certain letters in his possession which would show that he was a wine agent. These letters, he understood, had been taken by Sub-Inspector Elston who executed the warrant.

His Worship: "Your plea is a waste of time." The mere fact that he brought the wines down to get orders does not excuse him from duty."

Hearing Adjourned.

Mr. Lindsell said he would also hear the other charge and asked if the defendant had made any plea to the charge in question.

Mr. D'Almada: Probably he has. I ask your Worship to fix a date for the hearing.

Mr. Lindsell: Has he pleaded not guilty to that charge?

Mr. D'Almada: He has pleaded "not guilty" to both charges.

Mr. Lindsell adjourned the hearing till 11.30 next Thursday, and fixed bail at \$500.

value of the evidence though it might cause their Lordships to scrutinise the evidence very closely. "I submit that it does not invalidate it."

Sir Henry Gollan "That is as much as you can say."

Mr. Fitzroy agreed.

Written Judgments To Be Given.

Sir Henry Gollan then said that as the case was a very serious one from many points of view they proposed to deliver written judgments. Judgment was therefore reserved.

KWANGTUNG LABOUR LAWS.

ELABORATE CODE FOR DEALINGS BETWEEN
MASTERS AND MEN."TO SAVE FACTORIES FROM
BANKRUPTCY."

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 26th.

The Department of Labour and Peasantry of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, prior to its incorporation with the Department of Reconstruction, drafted a set of labour rules and regulations. The primary objects of these regulations are to limit the power of the labour unions, to give the merchants and manufacturers a better chance to carry on their enterprises, to rectify in some measure the disturbances in the business and industrial world caused during the Communist regime and to promote a better understanding and closer co-operation between capital and labour.

In view of the impracticability of the labour regulations concluded between labour and capital at the time when the situation was entirely dominated by the Red elements, Commissioner Ma Chiu Tsoen, of the Labour and Peasantry Bureau, was afraid that owing to these regulations many factories would be forced to close and their workmen would lose their jobs. Instead of improving the conditions of the labouring class, the regulations would deprive them of their living.

TRADE UNION CODES REVISED.

Acting under instructions of the Canton Branch of the Central Political Council, the Department concerned has duly issued orders to the respective labour organs directing them to submit the full text of their regulations for examination. As a result, over one hundred of these unions sent in the required reports.

The "Examination Committee" held 17 meetings to deal with these papers, and as an outcome, the following Provisional Labour Law was drafted for guidance of the labouring class. It is understood that under the new Labour Law, only those regulations which are not considered detrimental to industrial development will be allowed to stand, the rest being cancelled.

The aims of the Law are to save the factories from bankruptcy and at the same time to prevent the workmen from losing their jobs.

A free translation of the Labour Law follows:—

Section I.

1.—This law shall not be applicable to any enterprise under the direct control of the Government.

2.—This law shall not be applicable to temporary workmen, except when the engagement is made under a contract or on certain terms agreed upon by the two parties concerned.

Section II.

1.—In engaging employees, employers must employ members of the labour union concerned, except under the following conditions:—

(a) When the union has not been established.

(b) When no workmen as desired can be found among the members of the union concerned.

(c) When the union has insufficient members to recommend or its members are unwilling to accept the offer.

(d) When apprentices or messengers only are desired.

(e) When the service of clerks only is wanted.

(f) In employing foki other than members of the proper union, employers must see that the number of such employees should not exceed that of the Union employees by 20 per cent., excluding those engaged under articles 4 and 5.

2.—Employers may employ any members of the union concerned directly without referring to the "numerical order" arranged by the Union, provided they notify them not later than three days after the engagement.

3.—If no answer to the letter of information is received from the union concerned respecting recommendation of its members, employers are at liberty to choose persons other than the union's members.

4.—In the controlling body labour must be properly represented in a proportion to be duly laid down.

5.—In employing workmen, employers are not permitted to impose terms that will stop the employees from taking part in the union's affairs.

6.—In taking apprentices, directors of factories are not permitted to engage them in such number as will exceed the professional workmen at the factories.

Section III.—Term Of Engagement.

1.—Permanent workmen are those who are paid monthly or yearly. Odd jobs are those who are paid daily, but workmen of this sort are to be considered as permanent when they have been with the factory over a full year.

Section IV.—Holidays.

1.—In addition to those holidays as fixed by the Government for commemorations, new year and festivals, which will be announced by the proper authorities, workmen shall have at least one day a month.

Should all the workmen of the same guild desire rest for certain extraordinary purpose, they would be required to obtain permission in advance from the proper authorities.

2.—If firms or factories find it necessary to have their workmen at work on a holiday, the workmen must be given double wages for that day.

Section V.—Substitutes.

1.—When deemed necessary to find substitutes during leave of absence, workmen are required to get permission from the employers, and the wages of such substitutes are to be paid out of that of the workmen concerned, except on holidays when they are paid by the employers.

When engaging substitutes to take the place of workmen who are on leave because of marriage, bereavement or illness, arrangement should be made between workmen and employers in accordance with the usual practice.

Section VI.—Treatment.

1.—Workmen are still permitted to attend feasts on the Dragon Boat and Mid-autumn Festivals and other big festivals. Problems respecting feasts on other "big days" in the years are to be decided by the employers.

2.—The food provided by the employers must be wholesome.

3.—Employers must pay their workmen at the end of the month, except under extraordinary circumstances.

4.—Employers should give at least two hours to apprentices under 16 years of age to attend school every day.

5.—Medical fees for workmen injured while performing their duties are to be paid by the employers and within four months' "treatment period," the latter cannot make any dismissal and are required to give the pay accordingly.

6.—If workmen die or are maimed while performing their duties, compensation must be made of not less than half a year's wages.

7.—Employers are required to treat union members and non-union members on equal terms.

8.—When giving birth to a child, woman workers should be given two months' leave of absence, i.e., one month before and one after confinement, and also be given the wages as usual.

Section VII.—Hours For Working.

1.—The working hours for workmen at firms and craftsmen each day should be fixed on basis of the usual practice.

2.—The working hours for mechanics must not be less than 8 nor more than 10 per day. For every additional working hour, one-quarter daily wages must be given, except for odd jobs.

3.—Working hours for boy or girl mechanics should not exceed 8 hours per day.

Section VIII.—Dismissal.

1.—Workmen can be dismissed under the following conditions, without the usual seven days' notice, and in the event of not giving such notice, seven days wages and food money must be given.

(a) When a charge is proved against a workman of violation of the law.

(b) When the firms or factories close up through financial failure.

(c) For repeated breaches of contract or regulations without good reason.

(d) For absence for three or more successive days or of over six days in a month without good reason.

2.—In the following circumstances employers can dismiss their workmen by simply giving a 15 days' notice and a half month's extra wages and meal fees:

(a) When factories or firms reduce operations through unfavourable business conditions.

(b) When it is necessary to suspend operations for a period of two months through damage done to the factory plant.

(c) When it is necessary, owing to business conditions for the factory to suspend operations for at least two months.

(d) When the workmen are unable to perform the work.

3.—After dismissing employees for the reasons mentioned in Articles (a) to (d) inclusive, firms or factories must not engage other workmen or any apprentices within four months.

4.—In dismissing employees on the 2nd day of the first moon of the lunar calendar, employers are required to give a month's notice and one month's wages and meal fees. In the event of not giving such notice, a sum equal to two months' wages and meal fees must be paid.

5.—In the following circumstances employees can resign at any moment, provided they give 10 days' notice, and at the same time they may ask for a half month's wages and meal fees:

(a) Employers failing to pay regularly.

(b) When employers violate the Labour Law and fail to perform their share of the contract.

(c) When ill-treatment by employers or their agents can be proved.

(d) On the 2nd day of January of the lunar calendar.

6.—Workmen, whose resignation on the 2nd day of the first month of the lunar year or at any time affects even partially the productive capacity of the factory or in any way causes suspension of operations are to be held responsible for the losses and damages incurred. They are not to be permitted to claim for the extra wages or meal fees, unless they have informed the employers in the manner laid down in the Article mentioned.

Section IX.—Fees.

1.—Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure must be submitted, for approval the local authorities.

2.—The subscription fee of each member of a union must not exceed 2 per cent. of the monthly wages of the member concerned and non-union members are not to be subject to any payment.

3.—After obtaining an increase in wages, labour unions are not permitted to collect any fees from their members or the employers of their members.

Section X.—Rights.

1.—Employees are not permitted to interfere with the employers in the installation of new machines or other improvements.

2.—Employees are not permitted to interfere with the employers in the purchase of manufactured or semi-manufactured articles.

3.—For managing the union affairs, executive members of the labour unions are not permitted to apply for leave of absence on an average of over 24 hours each month.

4.—Workmen are not permitted to encroach upon the employers' right of administration.

Appendix Regulations.

1.—Agreements between labour and capital, when found to be contrary to these regulations, are to be considered null and void, no matter when they were concluded between the two parties concerned.

2.—Any articles in the Provisional Regulations or Rules formerly promulgated for settlement of disputes between labour and capital, are to be considered invalid when they contravene these regulations.

3.—These regulations will take effect immediately they have been passed by the Canton Political Council.

CANTON'S MUNICIPAL
GOVERNMENT.

TO HAVE A "PUKKA" MAYOR.

Following their policy of reorganising the various Provincial Governments of the country, the Nationalist Government recently sent to Canton a set of regulations governing the constitution of Municipal Governments. These regulations were found unsuitable for Canton, and the Branch Political Council therefore instructed the Committee of Reconstruction to draft special rules for the organisation of the local Municipal Government.

The Standing Committee duly took the matter in hand, and have now proposed a number of minor amendments.

The principal change in the constitution of the Municipal Government is the appointment of a Mayor to preside over the Government. Hitherto although it has been popularly supposed that Canton had a mayor, such an office has not existed, the term being applied to the Chairman of the Municipal Council.

Under the new constitution of the Municipality, there will be seven bureaux, Finance, Education, Public Safety, Public Works, Public Health, Land, and Social Affairs. The last is really the Bureau of Public Utilities under a new title. The Purchasing Committee will be strengthened, and its powers will be widened; it will also be in charge of public utilities.

Special rules are to be drawn up by the Committee of Reconstruction delineating the duties and functions of the Purchasing Committee and the Bureau of Social Affairs.

—Canton Gazette.

CANTON'S WATER
SHORTAGE.ANOTHER WATERWORKS
NEEDED.

Canton has been suffering from a deficiency of potable water for several weeks past, the shortage being most severely felt in the Tungshan outskirts. Mr. Fung Wai, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Utilities has ordered an investigation to be made into the working of the Water-works Company and the report states that the plant of the Water-works Company has been working at full pressure and that no blame could be attached to the company for the shortage in the supply to the city mains. They attribute the shortage to the enormously increased consumption per capita at this time of the year.

Mr. Fung Wai is reported to have petitioned the Municipal Government to take steps immediately to begin the construction of a potable water supply system for both Honam and Tungshan which will ensure the inhabitants of that district getting ample water for their use, while at the same time the demand on the present water system will be lightened.—Canton Gazette.

WHAMPOA PORT CO.

MANAGEMENT BEING RE-
ORGANISED.

Since his appointment as Director-General of the Whampoa Port Development Company, Mr. Li Lu Chao, a member of the Provincial Government Council, has been engaged in drafting a new set of rules governing the management of the company. These rules will be submitted to the Branch Political Council for approval before being adopted.

According to the draft rules, there will be a secretariat in the office of the Director-General besides the Department of General Affairs and the Department of Works.

In the first named department there will be Accounting, Cashier, Capital, Bonds, Auditing, Miscellaneous Affairs, and Lands Sections. Under the Department of Works there will be Sections for Planning, Construction, Material, and Supervision.

Each Department will have a departmental chief, and clerks-in-charge will be placed in charge of the different sections.

The Director-General may, at his discretion, engage experts as advisers or councillors to his office.

LARCENY BY POLICE?

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM
WITNESS'S HOUSE.MR. LINDSELL'S "GRAVE
DISAPPROVAL."

The right of the police to enter the house of a witness and abstract a photograph was questioned at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning. The Magistrate, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, expressed his grave disapproval of the whole procedure. The point was raised by Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson who is watching the proceedings on behalf of the accused's father in the case in which Fok Chung Yuen is charged with forgery involving a deed of assignment by which \$110,000 was obtained from the Bank of Canton.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson stated that a warrant had been issued to his client to compel his attendance as a witness on the 19th July. Two days before the warrant was due a plain clothes European detective had entered his client's house accompanied by Mr. H. H. Fan, Secretary to the Bank of Canton, the complainant in the case, and had taken away a photograph of the accused.

Further after the warrant had expired on 20th July the Sergeant returned to the same premises and took back the first photograph and took a second one. That Mr. Bulmer Johnson submitted amounted to trespass and larceny.

Mr. Lindsell: Hardly larceny?

Mr. Bulmer Johnson: To go and steal a photograph?

Mr. Lindsell: You cannot say that the police had any intention of permanently depriving your client of the photograph.

Sergeant Cleme, questioned by Mr. Lindsell, admitted having taken the photograph and added that he was acting under the instructions of the acting C.D.I.

Mr. Lindsell: On what authority did you enter the premises on the 20th?

Sergeant Cleme: On the warrant for the arrest of Fok Kam Chuen.

Mr. Lindsell: Warrant for the arrest of Fok Kam Chuen? I should like to see that.

The warrant was handed up to the Magistrate, who, reading from it, said that it was a warrant to produce Fok Kam Chuen in Court on Thursday, July 19th.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson: Will your Worship ask the Sergeant what he did with the photographs?

Sergeant Cleme: I had some photographs taken of the photographs.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson: I ask for them to be returned. It is a very serious matter. The whole thing is so irregular that I press for the whole of them to be returned.

Mr. Lindsell: I am afraid I have no power to order that. I can only express my grave disapproval of the whole procedure. It is a matter between you and the Captain Superintendent of Police.

DANGERS OF DEPUTISING.

DEFENDANT'S PLEA IN TRIAD
CASE.

The case was continued at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday before Mr. W. Schofield in which two Chinese are accused of forcing a man by threats to join a Triad Society.

Sub-inspector Carey said that when the complaint was made he asked the complainant to let him have \$20 in notes and he took the money. It was directed that the money should be handed over on demand and two district watchmen were told off to follow the men.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almeida for the 2nd defendant, witness agreed that he made no inquiry before he took up the case. Enquiries were made, however, after the arrest of the two defendants.

Police Sgt. Wallingford said that he searched the two defendants when the watchmen brought them to the station. He found \$20 on the first defendant. Cross-examined, witness said he knew that a trap was being laid but he did not know the nature of the charge or what sum of money was likely to be found on them.

Mr. Loseby (for first defendant): They were put in the cells without inquiry and without your knowing the charge against them? My instructions were to detain them till Sub-inspector Carey came along. There is no regulation against keeping a man for a few hours while inquiries are made.

One of the district watchmen said that the defendants were pointed out to him by complainant as men who had threatened him. He was called to the complainant's quarters three days later (on July 17) and was told that the complainant had been told to pay up \$33 and that if he refused he would be stabbed. It was in consequence of this that he took the man to Sub-inspector Carey, and the trap was laid. When they met defendants, witness saw the money handed to them but did not hear what was said. First defendant, when arrested, declared that he was acting as another man's representative.

The second defendant said: "I am a business man, it doesn't concern me."

The hearing was adjourned, both defendants being allowed bail.

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INTIMATIONS.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.
AUGUST MEETING—HAPPY VALLEY.

AS it has been decided not to hold the above Meeting this year, the COMPETITION for the CAPTAIN'S CUP will be played at FANLING on 4th, 5th and 6th AUGUST, 1928.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Certificates for 300 Shares in this Company, standing in the Name of JOHN MACDONALD, deceased, late of 2, GLENCAIRN DRIVE, POLLOCKSHILLS, GLASGOW, have been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the following Share Certificates be not forthcoming, Other Certificates for the Said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereupon No Other will be acknowledged.

Certificate for	No.
15	4822-4836
20	4837-4850
25	4851-4864
30	4865-4878
35	4879-4892
40	4893-4906
45	4907-4920
50	4921-4934
55	4935-4948
60	4949-4962
65	4963-4976
70	4977-4990
75	4991-5004
80	5005-5018
85	5019-5032
90	5033-5046
95	5047-5060
100	5061-5074
105	5075-5088
110	5089-5102
115	5103-5116
120	5117-5130
125	5131-5144
130	5145-5158
135	5159-5172
140	5173-5186
145	5187-5200
150	5201-5214
155	5215-5228
160	5229-5242
165	5243-5256
170	5257-5270
175	5271-5284
180	5285-5298
185	5299-5312
190	5313-5326
195	5327-5340
200	5341-5354
205	5355-5368
210	5369-5382
215	5383-5396
220	5397-5410
225	5411-5424
230	5425-5438
235	5439-5452
240	5453-5466
245	5467-5480
250	5481-5494
255	5495-5508
260	5509-5522
265	5523-5536
270	5537-5550
275	5551-5564
280	5565-5578
285	5579-5592
290	5593-5606
295	5607-5620
300	5621-5634

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, 18th July, 1928. [5614]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 30th Day of JULY, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuipo in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1888, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1145	Between New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1028 and Lot No. 1120, Prince Edward Road, Kowloon City.	As per sale plan	7,440	52	9,900

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 30th Day of JULY, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Prince Edward Road, Kowloon City in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1888, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
2	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1145	Between New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1028 and Lot No. 1120, Prince Edward Road, Kowloon City.	As per sale plan	1,104	6	1,750

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FURNISHED.—Four-roomed BUNGALOW, Flat System, at Kowloon Tong with Garden.

Apply to: JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors, Prince's Building. [5642]

TO LET.

A 5-Roomed HOUSE in MINDEN AVENUE, KOWLOON.—Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [5608]

TO LET.

A FLAT in CHAMBERLAIN BUILDINGS, Kowloon.

FLATS at MAY ROAD, Hong Kong. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [5601]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.—Commodious BUNGALOW at MACARIZ GAP, near MOTOR ROAD, Good Garden. Private Garage.—Apply, Box No. 6273, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5673]

TO LET.—Furnished, Four Room FLATS, at 18, MACDONALD ROAD, with Modern Conveniences. For Particulars, Apply: XAVIER BROS., 2, QUEEN'S ROAD. Tel. C. 3216 or C. 2722. [5492]

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SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, with Flush Installation, No. 5, CONDUIT ROAD. Three 3 1/2 Roomed FLATS, in Nos. 14 and 18, CONDUIT ROAD.—Apply to: LINDSEY & DAVIS. [780]

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The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, July 27th, 1928.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

ONE of the most encouraging features in English life since the War has been the desire of young men and women to educate themselves beyond the standard enforced by the State. Adult education, which owes its first stimulus to the splendid achievements of the Workers' Educational Association, is becoming a force in the land. Youth is recognising that knowledge is power and is eager to enter into its heritage. At the present

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time some 175,000 young people are striving to educate themselves, often under the greatest handicaps of scanty means and scanty leisure.

Hitherto, only one political party has lent the movement a helping hand. The Socialist party at once saw the significance of the new impulse and endeavoured to assist it. They have reaped their reward, for the record of their party in the last ten years has been one of steady advance. They believe that the spread of education and enlightenment will mean the acceptance of the Socialist creed. Perhaps 140,000 students to-day are working directly and indirectly under the Socialist aegis.

From this two consequences have followed. The young man, who may have begun with no special political bias, finds that the Socialists are the only people who take any interest in his ambitions. Gratitude compels allegiance to their party. Again, the teaching of history and economics, even by organisations which aim at impartiality, is apt to be in the hands of Socialists, simply because they are the people who are keenest. The result is that adult education naturally and inevitably tends to have a Socialist bias.

Conservatives in England hold their faith not less strongly than the Socialists, but it has not been accompanied by works. Since 1920 a Conservative Education Department has been in existence and last year 700 classes were held throughout the country, with an aggregate of 14,000 students. There is also the Philip Stott College through which some 900 students pass annually. To perfect and extend this work the Conservative party

are embarking on new and important developments. The Conservative Educational Institute has been established. A system of local classes and study circles is being extended throughout the whole country, with supervision of the work by trained educationists. Week-end and summer schools and the Philip Stott College are being organised so as to represent the final stage of a serious curriculum. Provision is also made for the supply of the requisite books and course of study.

As to the right kind of teachers, the Conservatives have ample material in their ranks, far greater assets than are possessed by any rival party. There are thousands of well-educated young men and women, who are convinced Conservatives, but who have no particular aptitude for, or interest in, the ordinary political activities. They are available to assist the cause in which they believe by sharing their knowledge with those less fortunate than themselves.

The problems of politics do not grow less intricate. More especially since the War it is true to say that political leaders are realising that these problems cannot be solved by reference to a few platitudes and elementary emotions. Exact knowledge and honest thought are the only guides in the difficulties of the road. The Conservatives have at last grasped the fact that they can only maintain their conception of democracy in the face of rival creeds like Communism and Fascism if they make it a disciplined and educated thing.

There is a famous saying of Bacon's—"A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to Atheism; but depth of philosophy bringeth men's minds to religion." These words might be paraphrased to read that a little study may incline the mind to fancy creeds, but deeper study brings it back to sober verities. It is in this faith that the Conservative Educational Institute, of which the Prime Minister is President, has been established to do solid work in the political education of the people concerning the things that are essential to national stability and the maintenance of the Empire, as opposed to the doctrinaire notions of Socialism.

Two cases of small-pox and one of typhoid, all Chinese were reported on Wednesday.

A presentation will be made to Mr. George Zimmern at 5.15 p.m. this afternoon in the St. John's Cathedral Hall.

Dividend of 10 per cent. was declared at the annual general meeting of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. W. F. Arndt, has returned from leave in the United States and has taken charge of the Canton Office of the Dollar Steamship Line as Agent.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 7th, amounted to 80,906 tons, and the sales during the period to 34,626 tons.

Mr. A. D. Wright, F.R.C.S., Professor of Clinical Surgery, King Edward VII. College of Medicine, Singapore, is shortly leaving to take up an appointment at St. Mary's Hospital, London.

The swimming sports of the H.K.V.D.C. will be held at the V.R.C. bath on Friday, August 24th at 9 p.m. Entries should be sent to Mr. D. Lyon, c/o Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., not later than August 15th.

Bishop W. F. Oldham, D.D., LL.D., who founded the Anglo-Chinese School at Singapore some forty years ago, has retired from active work and is now residing with Mrs. Oldham at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. W. F. Sokall, former Agent of the Dollar Steamship Line in Canton has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Hong Kong Office in place of Mr. C. P. F. James.

A Chinese was cautioned at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning for causing unnecessary pain to three chickens by carrying them with their legs bound together and with their heads hanging down. The man was arrested at the Yau-mati Ferry Wharf.

The case against Captain J. dos Lemos of the Kwong Wo was adjourned for one week by Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, because the defendant has left the Colony. He is charged with landing bricks at the Sai Kung Wharf.

Two ricksha coolies were fined \$3 or seven days in default and bound over in a personal bond of \$50 to be of good behaviour for one year, by Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy. They were charged with fighting on Nathan Road after a quarrel over a fare.

A Chinese was fined \$25 at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, for the theft of 40 feet of wire. The wire was stolen from the Kowloon Docks, where accused had been employed for the past three years. The alternative to the fine was a month's hard labour.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning Mr. W. Schofield ordered a Chinese youth 12 strokes of the birch for stealing a pair of trousers which were laid out on some rocks at Kowloon City. The thief who was caught by a Chinese constable had had two previous convictions, he expressed his willingness to go to the Boy's Club to work.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday at the Central Magistracy for attempting to snatch a leather handbag from a Portuguese lady, Miss C. Mercia, near the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. The leather strap of the bag broke, but the lady managed to retain her hold. The Magistrate passed sentence of four months' hard labour.

TAMPERING WITH WATER PIPES.

SECOND CHARGE AGAINST DEFENDANT FAILS.

Mr. Ho Ping Yin of No. 330, Kowloon Tong, appeared for the second time within the period of a month to answer a summons for tampering with the water mains by making an illegal connection to the pipe laid on the premises.

Mr. F. H. Loseby appeared on behalf of the defendant and entered a plea of not guilty. Mr. Loseby said that his client had purchased the house on May 10th this year and that the house was in the same condition now as when it was taken over on the day of the purchase.

Mr. Li, an Inspector of the Water Works who prosecuted, informed his Worship that a notice had been served on the defendant requiring him to remove the connection. The summons was applied for the day the notice was sent.

His Worship replied that in such a case he would have to dismiss the summons.

UNMUZZLED DOGS.

OWNERS FINED \$5 EACH.

Several dog owners appeared before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for allowing their dogs to be out without a muzzle or on a lead.

Sergeant Cordaux prosecuted in all cases. Mr. W. S. V. Curtis, of No. 10, Kowloon Tong, said that he had supplied his dog with a muzzle but was not aware that it did not fit the dog. The muzzle was found hanging around the dog's neck when found by the prosecuting officer.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5.

Second Lieut. Tregear of the P.M. Regiment also appeared on a similar summons. It was stated that the defendant in company with a fellow officer came out from Granville Road with two dogs and proceeded to the vacant piece of ground at the rear of the Children's playground. Both gentlemen pleaded guilty and were fined \$5.

Mr. Barros of No. 1, Granville Road, Kowloon was not present when the summons against him was called, and as the prosecuting police officer was also absent, his Worship dismissed the summons.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory, stated:—Pressure continues high to the north-east of Japan and is relatively low from Tongking to Guam. The northern depression is approaching Korea. Local Forecast:—Light S.W. or variable winds, fine.

SEAPLANE CLUB FOR HONG KONG.

AN OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME.

PROVISIONAL RULES AND OTHER DETAILS.

[BY R. VAUGHAN FOWLER, KAI TAK AERODROME.]

To enable those interested in the proposed Seaplane Club for Hong Kong to understand the lines on which such a Club would be organised, and so better understand the proposal, I give below certain details and rules, which of course are only provisional.

The Objects Of The Club.

The Club would be formed with the object of bringing together as members of the Club persons interested in flying, and for providing and maintaining seaplanes for the use and instruction of the members. Also it would be the object of the Club to organise the necessary ground instruction for those members who desired to take up flying and obtain their "A" or "B" licences.

The "A" licence is granted to anybody who has qualified as a pilot, and passed certain simple tests, and permits him to fly registered aircraft, but does not permit him to carry passengers or freight for hire or reward.

The "B" licence requires more experience, and the tests are harder, but when obtained permits the pilot to carry passengers or freight for hire or reward, at any time, and in any type of aircraft, provided he has had the particular type entered on his licence.

The Club would also encourage the "private owner," and members who wished to have their own machines could do so, and have them housed and maintained by the Club, at reasonable rates.

Details Of Organisation.

It has been found that it is most satisfactory to organise flying clubs on the lines of a Limited Company, but it would not be the object of the Company to make large profits, it would be run purely for the benefit of the members.

The members would be divided into two classes:—

- (a) Flying members.
- (b) Associate members.

The flying members would be those wished to take instruction in flying, and those who, being qualified as pilots, wish to hire the seaplanes provided by the Club.

The estimated entrance-fee would be approximately \$50 whilst the yearly subscription would be somewhere about \$80.

The associate members would be those who desired to support the Club and encourage local flying.

Associate members would be entitled to take passenger flights when machines were available, at charges to be arranged by the Committee.

The entrance fee and yearly subscription for associate members would be about half of those suggested for flying members.

Members could be of either sex.

At the present moment it is practically impossible to give the cost of learning to fly, or the hire of Club machines per hour, for Hong Kong, so to enable the reader to come to some conclusion I give the following figures:—

A member of a well-known flying club in England expended in his first year, \$120 on actual dual instruction, \$200 on flying solo, on subscription, lecture fees and general expenses \$160, a total of \$480 in the year, and at the end of it, he was qualified and held his "A" licence.

When considering the figures the following points must be remembered:—

- (a) The above figures were for a member of an Aeroplane Club; seaplanes cost more to buy and operate.
- (b) The instructor, the engineer and petrol will cost more in Hong Kong.
- (c) Then there is the extra cost per machine for transport from England.

But in spite of these extra operational costs it is considered that the cost per flying hour for instruction will be reasonable and about 8 to 10 hours instructional flying is required on the average before going solo, and of course solo flying on Club machines works out cheaper than instruction.

The Club would accept responsibility for damage to their aircraft, and third party risks, provided that the damage, or third party claims (Continued on next Column).

SINGAPORE CHINESE INDIGNANT.

SHANTUNG RELIEF FUND USED FOR WAR MATERIAL.

Great astonishment has been created among the Chinese in Singapore by the announcement that by far the larger part of the money which has been raised in this country for relief work in Shantung has been used by the Nationalist Government for very different purposes.

According to information received here, the central financial committee of the National Government have decided to expend the larger part of the funds raised by overseas Chinese for the maintenance of an aviation school, and the purchase of aeroplanes, submarines, and torpedoes. Only a very small proportion of the total amount remitted is to be used for famine and general relief work in Shantung.

Nearly \$800,000 is said to have been raised by the Chinese in Singapore for the Shantung Relief Fund, and similar collections were made throughout the Peninsula, the total amount sent from Malaya being at least \$1,000,000. It is well-known, of course, that large contributions are always being made to the Nationalist exchequer from the Chinese overseas, but a definite assurance was given at the time the Shantung Relief Fund was opened that the money would be used for no other purpose than that indicated in its title, and the decision of the Nationalist Government is strongly criticised in some quarters. —Straits Times.

PURSUIT OF ERRANT WIFE.

CHINESE HUSBAND KILLED IN CAR SMASH.

Iron, July 26th.

An extraordinary motoring fatality occurred near Taiping in which one person was killed, two injured, and a new Buick car smashed beyond repair.

It is stated that Mr. Lim Yeong, a well-known mine owner, accompanied by the manager of his mine and another Chinese, was chasing his wife, who was alleged to have run away from his household.

They started from Menglembu, and proceeded towards Penang on the main road. They had all but reached Taiping—having covered the distance of 70 miles in 75 minutes—when the car shot off the road, turned three somersaults and finished in the ditch. The manager was instantly killed, and the injuries of the other two passengers were serious. —Straits Times.

were in no way caused by an incident that was a breach of the Club Rules.

Injury to members would not be covered by the Club, but in these days when everybody is flying, and so few accidents occur, insurance policies covering flying risks are quite reasonable.

The Flying Side.

The Club would employ a fully qualified pilot instructor, and a ground engineer, the instructor being in charge of all flying and training.

At the moment it is not necessary to give the actual flying rules in detail; these are always drawn up so as to conform to the International Flying Regulations, and to safeguard the members.

It must be remembered that learning to fly is not only a matter of jumping into an aeroplane, doing a few hours dual instruction, and calling at the Secretary's office for an "A" licence. If the member desires to become a qualified pilot he must take an interest in his machine, and the principles of flying.

Lectures organised under the Club Instructional Scheme cover all that is necessary, and for those who desire to take up flying at greater length more advanced lectures are given; these lectures are far from dull, and even those with no mechanical knowledge will find that the working of the machine and engine is not an unsolved mystery, far beyond them, but a very simple matter.

The Sporting Side.

Most of us are keen on sport of one kind or another, and flying for pleasure is without a doubt the best of all, especially with seaplanes.

If the Club has success, and a few members obtain their own machines, aerial meetings can be arranged. Flying picnics and visits to Canton and Macao are a simple matter, and the pleasure to be gained from these events is considerable.

LI TSAI HSIN'S NEW POST IN PEKING.

PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF CHIANG KAI SHEK.

NORTHERN REMNANTS WITHIN THE GREAT WALL.

GENERALISSIMO'S SECRET DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

Northern forces within the Great Wall are still causing a great deal of trouble to the Nationalists, who have had difficulty in deciding exactly what action shall be taken against them. It is reported that about 20,000 troops, Fengtienese and remnants of the defeated armies of Shantung and Chihli, are putting up a resolute defence at Shanhaikwan and Luenchow, and the Nationalists have finally decided to send a punitive expedition against them.

Before his departure from Peking, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek called a conference with the other generals upon this subject, when it was finally decided to send an expedition and clean up all Northern forces within the Great Wall. The vernacular papers state that after long discussion it was decided to put Marshal Li Tsai Hsin in command of this expedition, in consequence of which he will not attend the Fifth Plenary Session. Chiang Kai Shek also appointed Marshal Li as his personal representative in Peking, and authorised negotiator with Manchuria.

Importance is attached to the fact that the Vice-Chief of the Japanese General Staff has left Tokyo for Mukden. It is given out that the visit is merely for the purpose of attending the funeral of Marshal Chang Tso Lin.

LI TSAI HSIN'S NEW DUTY.

(Tsun Wan Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 26th.

Before his departure from Peking, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek held a military conference with the other leaders to discuss the possibility of sending a punitive expedition to root out the Shantung-Chihli remnants within the Great Wall. After a long discussion it was decided that Marshal Li Tsai Hsin (who was previously reported to have proceeded to Hankow with General Li Chung-Jen) should remain in Peking to assume the directorship of the expedition and the charge of pacifying Jehol. It is understood that Marshal Li will not attend the Fifth Plenary Session at Nanking as he will be fully occupied in Northern China.

AUTHORISED NEGOTIATOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 26th.

The *Kuo Min* states that, before his departure from Peking, Chiang Kai Shek appointed Li Tsai Hsin his personal representative at Peking, empowering him with authority to continue negotiations for taking over Manchuria.

BORDER FIGHTING.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 26th.

About twenty thousand Fengtienese together with Shantung-Chihli remnants are putting up a strong defence at Shanhaikwan and Luenchow. Such a condition has compelled the Nationalists to make the decision to launch an offensive against them at the beginning of next month. However, the Manchurian leaders may not be in complete agreement over the question of opposition to the Nationalists, as the latest report to Hand states that the authorities of Heilungkiang province have flown the Nationalist flag.

SECRET DEPARTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 26th.

The secret of Chiang Kai Shek's departure was so well kept that Yen Hsi Shan, who went to the station to bid the Generalissimo farewell, found that his train had already gone.

Contrary to earlier reports, Madame Chiang did not accompany her husband, preferring to travel by sea with T. V. Soong.

CHIANG'S PRECAUTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 26th.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek and his wife left Peking at midnight. Their train and those carrying the staff officers and body guard were preceded and followed by armoured trains. The Marshal and his wife travelled in the fourth train.

It is now stated that they may go to Hankow, whence they will take a steamer for Nanking.

NO EXTENSION.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 26th.

The Nanking Government has decided flatly to refuse Japan's demand for the extension of the existing commercial treaty for a further period of ten years. The Government will proceed without hesitation with its considered policy of revision of foreign treaties with China.

TEXT OF AMERICAN REPLY.

EAGER RECEPTION OF PROPOSALS.

EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ALL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 26th.

The following is the text of the note from Mr. Kellogg to C. T. Wang:—

"Events in China have moved with great rapidity during the past few months. The American Government and people have continued to observe them with deep and sympathetic interest.

"Early in the year the American Minister to China made a trip through the Yangtze Valley region, and while in Shanghai exchanged on March 30th with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government notes in settlement of the unfortunate Nanking incident of March 24th, 1927.

"In pursuance of the terms therein agreed upon, a Chinese and American Joint Commission has been entrusted with the appraisal of damages suffered by American nationals during that occurrence.

"On January 27th, 1927, I made a statement of the position of the United States toward China, to which I have often subsequently had occasion to refer in re-affirmation of the position of this Government. I stated then that the United States was then and, from the moment of the negotiations of the Washington Treaty, had been prepared to enter into negotiations with any Government of China, or delegates who could represent or speak for China, not only for putting into force the surtaxes of the Washington Treaty but for restoring to China complete tariff autonomy.

"Ever since, the American Government has watched with increasing interest the development which is pointing toward the co-ordination of the different factions in China and the establishment of a Government with which the United States could enter into negotiations. The (Continued in next column.)

WITHDRAWN FROM TIENTSIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, July 26th.

Orders have been issued for the return of five Infantry Companies from Tientsin to Japan early in August.

Under normal circumstances, these would have returned last month on the arrival of reliefs from home, but owing to the situation they were temporarily detained.

UNITED STATES AGREES TO NEGOTIATE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 25th.

The United States Government has agreed to the proposal by the Chinese Nationalist authorities to negotiate a new Commercial Treaty with China.

The proposed new Treaty will grant China full autonomy in respect of Customs and tariffs, and will stipulate adequate protection of Americans in China and equal treatment of Americans with other nationalities.

SHANGHAI JUDGE RESIGNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 26th.

It is understood that following the receipt of a fresh reprimand from the Nationalist Government directing him to vacate his office, Mr. Loo Shing Yuen, the Chief Judge of the Provisional Court of the International Settlement, is tendering his resignation.

Judge Loo has for over two months been resisting the efforts of the Kiangsu Provincial Government to force him to resign, calling attention to the existence of a law giving judicial security during tenure of office.

He claimed that charges preferred against him had been trumped up. It is understood that Ho Shih Tseng will succeed him.

SAILINGS SUSPENDED.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

CHUNGKING, July 25th.

Owing to threats of additional taxation at Foochow and elsewhere, it is possible that the A.P.C. will suspend sailing above Ichang for the present. It is understood that the Standard Oil Company are also suspending sailings for the same reason.

BANDITS ACTIVE.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

KUEIPU, July 25th.

Bandits are reported to be active again. H.M.S. Gannet is proceeding to investigate.

BRITISH MOTOR FIGURES.

HUGE INCREASE IN CARS.

COMMISSION ON ROAD TRAFFIC.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 25th.

The rapidly-increasing number of motor vehicles on British roads is shown by official figures published to-day.

Within one year, the number has increased by 133,000 to 1,809,000.

Nearly £20,000,000 was paid in the horse-power tax in the six months ending May 31st, an increase of nearly £3,000,000 compared with the corresponding period two years ago.

It is announced that Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen will be the Chairman of the Royal Commission to enquire into the problems created by the growth of road traffic.

The purpose of the Commission is to report what measures should be adopted for the better regulation and control of existing means of transport, and to co-ordinate their working and development.

Government has been informed through Press despatches and through official reports which from time to time have been released to the Press, and the American people also have observed with eager interest these developments.

AN EARLIER NOTE.

"In the note addressed by the American Minister to China to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Nanking on March 30th of the present year—the note being in reply to a suggestion of the latter concerning revision of existing treaties—reference was made to the sympathy felt by the Government and people of the United States with the desire of the Chinese people to develop a sound national life of their own and to realise their aspiration for a sovereignty so far as possible unrestricted by obligations of an exceptional character.

In this note it was stated that the American Government looked forward to the hope that there might be developed, an administration so far representative of the Chinese people as to be capable of assuring the actual fulfilment of any obligations which China would of necessity have for its part to assume, incidentally to the readjustment of treaty obligations.

Delegates Appointed.

"In a communication addressed to me under the date of July 11th, Mr. Chao Chu Wu informs me that the Nationalist Government has decided to appoint plenipotentiary delegates for the purpose of treaty negotiation, and that he is instructed to request the Government of the United States likewise to appoint delegates for this purpose.

Proverbial Goodwill.

"The goodwill of the United States toward China is proverbial, and the American Government and people welcome every advance made by the Chinese in the direction of unity, peace and progress. We do not believe in interference with their internal affairs.

"We ask of them only that which we look for from every nation with which we maintain friendly intercourse, specifically proper and adequate protection of American citizens, their property and their lawful rights, and in general treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to the interests of nationals of any other country.

A New China.

"With a deep realisation of the nature of the tremendous difficulties confronting the Chinese nation, I am impelled to affirm my belief that a new and unified China is in process of emerging from the chaos of civil war, which has distressed that country for many years. Certainly this is the hope of the people of the United States.

Immediate Start.

"As an earnest of the belief and conviction that the welfare of all peoples concerned will be promoted by the creation in China of a responsible authority which will undertake to speak to and for the nation, I am happy now to state that the American Government is ready to begin at once, through the American Minister to China, negotiation with the properly accredited representatives whom the Nationalist Government may appoint in reference to the tariff provisions of the treaties between the United States and China with a view to concluding a new treaty. In this it may be expected that full expression will be given reciprocally to the principle of national tariff autonomy and to the principle that the commerce of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the ports and territory of the other treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to the commerce of any other country."

HOME COMING OF "ITALIA."

SURPRISING BEHAVIOUR.

GUARD WITH FIXED BAYONET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Oslo, July 26th.

No exact information was received regarding the time of the *Citta di Milano's* arrival at Narvik with the *Italia* survivors. In consequence comparatively few people witnessed the arrival and no Norwegian authorities were present.

The survivors will entrain this evening en route for Italy.

When the *Citta di Milano's* mooring rope was thrown ashore, no assistance was offered to fasten it, and a member of the crew had to jump ashore.

A number of journalists and photographers greeted the survivors, who did not appear on deck. To the general astonishment when the gangway was lowered a seaman with fixed bayonet was stationed to guard it. Spectators caught a glimpse of General Nobile's dog Titina through a scuttle, but as soon as the ship's crew observed this the scuttle was immediately closed.

"Krasin" To The Rescue.

Moscow, July 26th.

The ice breaker *Krasin* has again assumed the role of rescuer of those of those in distress. While proceeding to Stavanger she picked up an S.O.S. from the German steamer *Monte Cervantes*, which has 1,500 passengers on board. She proceeded to the spot, and found the *Monte Cervantes* off Bell Sound, holed but pumping out. The *Krasin* is standing by.

RICH RESIDENT'S OFFER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bombay, July 25th.

The possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Bardoli no-tax dispute has been opened up by a resident of Bardoli, named Ramchand Mahda Vrambhatt, who has telegraphed to Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, a suggestion which may relieve the present tension.

He offers to deposit with the Government the difference between the old and the revised assessment in the hope that this will satisfy all parties for the time being and enable an investigation to be held.

The trouble centres round the Land Tax, which the Indian Settlement Officer recommended should be increased by thirty per cent. Finally the Government decided to limit the increase to 22 per cent. The residents of Bardoli object to the increase in its entirety.

INDIAN RAIL SMASH.

MANY ARRESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, July 26th.

Following on sensational statements made by the six men arrested in connection with the rail smash on July 24th, the police have arrested forty more suspects.

POLAND'S QUARREL WITH LITHUANIA.

LEAGUE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 25th.

Sir Austen Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the British Minister at Riga had been instructed to urge informally upon the Lithuanian Foreign Minister the desirability of giving effect to the recommendations of the Council of the League of Nations regarding the differences between Poland and Lithuania, and he understood that similar representations had been or would be made by the French and German Ministers.

No reply had yet been received from the British Minister at Riga.

ARCHBISHOP'S FORMAL RESIGNATION.

AS FROM NOVEMBER 12th.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 25th.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has resigned, and will vacate office on November 12th.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM KING.

OLD AND VALUED FRIEND.

GIFT FROM BOTH HOUSES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 25th.

Hundreds of messages of congratulation from all over the country were received by the Earl of Balfour, the veteran Conservative statesman, on the attainment of his 80th birthday to-day.

The King and Queen and the Royal Family were among the first to send greetings. His Majesty telegraphing Earl Balfour as follows:—

"It is a great pleasure for the Queen and me to send our heartiest greetings on his eightieth birthday to an old friend like yourself, and one who has been a faithful and valued adviser to three successive Sovereigns.

"We trust you may continue to be blessed with those powers of mind and body which have long been the delight and admiration of your many friends."

Hundreds of telegrams and written messages also reached the Earl from all parts of the world, including a large number from the United States and Canada, notably from Government officials.

The Earl of Balfour attended a meeting of the Cabinet during the morning and received the heartiest felicitations from the Ministers.

Rolls Royce Saloon.

In the afternoon, the Earl of Balfour was presented with a Rolls Royce saloon car by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, who made the presentation on behalf of 160 peers and 130 members of the House of Commons, of all parties, who subscribed for the gift.

The ceremony took place in the presence of a distinguished company of Parliamentarians within the precincts of the House of Commons.

Mr. Baldwin paid an eloquent tribute to the great part which Earl Balfour had played in the public life of Great Britain for practically sixty years.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, spoke of the affectionate admiration he had always had for Earl Balfour, and Mr. J. R. Clynes, in the absence of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, expressed the high esteem in which the Labour Party had always held him.

LIGHT AEROPLANE RECORD.

GIPIY MOTH REACHES 21,000 FEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 25th.

Capt. G. De Havilland, piloting the new G. type De Havilland Gipsy engine of 100 h.p., accompanied by his wife, broke the world's altitude record for light aeroplanes easily to-day.

Capt. De Havilland climbed to a height of over 21,000 feet, the record-breaking climb taking only seventy minutes.

CONVICT DIES FROM HEAT.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LAHORE, July 25th.

A magisterial inquiry has been opened into the question of the transfer of prisoners from one jail to another.

On the arrival at Jhang of thirty convicts by rail from Hothak, nine were found to be suffering from heat-stroke. One of the victims has since died.

INDIAN RAIL STRIKE.

RINGLEADER ARRESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, July 25th.

A message from Trichinopoly states that the president of the Railway Strike Committee, Mr. Krishnaswamy Pillai, has been arrested. The situation is much quieter and a number of unskilled workers are reported to be resuming work in many places.

LADY HEATH'S ENTERPRISE.

PILOT IN DUTCH AIRLINE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, July 25th.

Lady Heath has temporarily entered the Royal Dutch Air Service as second pilot.

She departed for Paris this morning in a passenger plane and returned to the Sijphol Aerodrome in the afternoon, thus gaining the distinction of being the first woman pilot employed in a regular air service.

COLONIAL OFFICE OFFICIALS.

FIRST HAND EXPERIENCE.

WEST AFRICAN TOUR.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 25th.

Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, leaves England on August 1st on an official visit to the West African Colonies. He will be accompanied by Dr. A. T. Stanton, Chief Medical Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, and by Mr. S. L. Holmes, of the Colonial Office.

As stated by Mr. L. M. S. Amery, Colonial Secretary, in the recent debate on the Colonial Office Estimates, this tour has been arranged in accordance with the established policy of affording permanent officials of the Colonial Office opportunities of making themselves familiar with local conditions in the Colonies, of meeting as many as possible of the officials serving overseas, and of discussing local problems with the authorities concerned on the spot.

Sir Samuel Wilson's previous experience as Governor of Trinidad and of Jamaica will render his forthcoming tour of particular value. It has also been thought desirable that Dr. Stanton, as Chief Medical Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, should make himself personally familiar with the problems confronting the local medical authorities in areas where public health is of vital and daily increasing importance.

The party is due to arrive at Lagos on August 18th and will visit other West African Colonies in turn on the homeward journey, reaching Accra about September 18th, Freetown on October 10th and Bathurst about October 22nd.

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

BIG LOAN ISSUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, July 25th.

The Council of the People's Commissaries are issuing on September 1st a second State Industrialisation Loan of 500,000,000 roubles for the purpose of industrial and agricultural development.

The loan will be a ten year loan, but the final details have not been settled.

GENERAL MOTORS INSURANCE.

280,000,000 POLICY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 25th.

Over 200,000 employees of the General Motors Corporation will participate in a \$20,000,000 insurance policy scheme covering death, sickness and accident.

Insurance under the scheme is co-operative, but the Corporation assumes a substantial part of the premium.

ALIEN PROPERTY ACT.

\$3,000,000 CHEQUE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 25th.

A cheque for \$3,000,000 has been paid to the Aaron Sirach and Sohn Copper Company, of Halberstadt. This is the first important settlement under the Alien Property Act.

TANGIER AGREEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 25th.

The Agreement for the administration of the international zone of Tangier was signed here to-day by representatives of France, Britain, Spain and Italy.

PHILADELPHIA FOLLOWS SUIT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 25th.

The Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank has fallen into line with other Federal Banks, and to-day increased its re-discount rate to five per cent.

The new rate is to apply as from August 28th.

AMERICA'S SILENCE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 25th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain stated he had had no communication from the United States up to the present in reply to his Note of July 18th accepting the proposed Treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

LAWN BOWLS.

NOTES ON LEAGUE MATCHES.

TO-MORROW'S PROSPECTS.

Something of a record was created in the senior division of the Lawn Bowls League last Saturday in that all the fixtures provided a close run to the last.

The game which attracted most attention was that in which on one side had won all their matches and the other had lost all on narrow margins. Pendowed of the Civil Service was disappointed when all his good play which would have given him a win by a single was discounted by Rumjahn of Craignower with this last wood and in the last head.

The winning margin for Kowloon Docks on the Kowloon Bowling Green ground and for the Kowloon C.C. on their own ground against Taikoo was three shots in each case. Taikoo's defeat lessened their chances of challenging the leaders this season but they will do all they can when the two teams meet next.

The Recreio "A" team had another big margin in their favour when they defeated the Craignower juniors by 62 shots. Their star skip, Ribeiro, allowed his opposing rink only four shots, all singles, and would have shown a wider margin had not the home skip in his last single drawn the shot to discount four.

Taikoo's win at home against the Kowloon Bowling Green was not altogether unexpected, and in consequence of their defeat the latter were replaced for second place on the League table by Recreio "A" who will now work hard to improve their position.

Senior Division.

To-morrow the Kowloon Docks are at home to Kowloon C.C. and a win for the home team is likely.

Civil Service, who lost at home to the Police by 6 shots, are now visitors. A close game is probable and it remains to be seen whether the visitors will have their usual bad luck.

Taikoo are at home to the Kowloon Bowling Green and will no doubt assert the strength which is usually theirs at home.

Junior Division.

Kowloon Bowling Green may be expected to gain the verdict when they meet the Yachsmen. Civil Service should similarly account for East Point. Taikoo are stronger in comparison than Kowloon, but it is felt that the latter, who will play at home, are due for another victory after their good showing in their last match. Recreio "B" are emulating the doings of their club mates and one never knows what they will do to Craignower.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

Seniors division leaders and Recreio "A" are standing by to-morrow. Clubs engaged are:-

Division I.

Kowloon Docks v. Kowloon C.C.
Police v. Civil Service.
Taikoo v. Kowloon Bowling Green.
Division II.
Kowloon Bowling Green v. Yacht Club.
Civil Service v. East Point.
Kowloon C.C. v. Taikoo.
Recreio "B" v. Craignower.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:-

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Craignower	7	7	0	0	14
Police R.C.	7	4	0	3	8
Kowloon Docks	7	4	0	3	8
Taikoo R.C.	6	3	0	3	6
Kowloon C.C.	6	3	0	3	6
Kowloon B.G.C.	7	3	0	4	6
Civil Service	8	0	0	8	0

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For	Agst.	Up	Dn
Craigengower ...	440	364	76	0
Kowloon B.G.C.	439	398	41	0
Kowloon D.R.C.	424	422	2	0
Taikoo R.C. ...	352	351	1	0
Police R.C.	394	413	0	19
Kowloon C.C. ...	333	365	0	32
Civil Service ...	426	495	0	69

Division II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Civil Service	7	5	1	1	11
Recreio "A"	8	5	0	3	10
Kowloon B.G.C.	8	4	1	3	9
East Point R.C.	8	4	0	4	8
Recreio "B"	6	3	1	2	7
Taikoo R.C.	5	3	0	2	6
Craignower	8	3	0	5	6
Kowloon C.C.	8	1	1	6	3
Yacht Club	6	1	0	5	2

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For	Agst.	Up	Dn.
Recreio "A" ...	514	341	173	0
Kowloon B.G.C. ...	517	428	89	0
Civil Service ...	438	363	75	0
Recreio "B" ...	357	334	23	0
Taikoo R.C. ...	300	291	15	0
Yacht Club ...	230	300	0	70
East Point R.C. ...	435	623	0	88
Kowloon C.C. ...	310	408	0	98
Craignower ...	385	512	0	117

GOLF.

COMPSTON BEATEN BY 6 AND 5.

HAGEN'S REVENGE.

In the second half of the return match between Hagen and Compston, the American soon won back Compston's overnight lead of one hole, and went on to win by the comparatively large margin of 6 and 5 over 72 holes.

The match was played at Waylands, Massachusetts, and was the sequel to Hagen's challenge following his sensational defeat by Compston at Moor Park in April.

UNFINISHED BOWLS MATCH DISPUTE.

ATTITUDE OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

A QUEER SITUATION.

The local Lawn Bowls Association are in the lime-light at the present moment owing to the position which has arisen over the unfinished League fixture between the Kowloon Docks Recreation Club and the Craignower Cricket Club.

The facts are that towards the end of the match between the two Clubs played in Kowloon on June 30th, rain stopped play. A total of 15 heads then remained unplayed on the three rinks, and Craignower were leading by 40-27, or 13 shots. Mr. Bradbury (C.C.C.) and Mr. Brown (K.D.R.C.) after consultation agreed to carry on the match at an early date from where it was stopped, in accordance with Home Association Rules, which Laws govern local contests, the rule in question reading: "When a game is stopped either by mutual arrangement or by the umpire after appeal to him on account of darkness or the conditions of the weather, or any other valid reason, it shall be resumed with the scores as they were when it was stopped."

Application For A Home Ruling.

The Association were formally advised of the arrangement and asked if there was any objection. To the surprise of the Clubs concerned, an objection was raised by the Association, who wrote back that they had referred the point Home to the E.B.A. for a ruling. An official suggestion emanated from the Association that the continuation of the match be postponed until such ruling was obtained. Craignower then registered a protest. The Association next advised that, to their mind, it was doubtful whether the rule is applicable, as it refers to "a game" and not to "a match"—a point needing elucidation by Home authorities.

Why The Association Was Approached.

So much for the facts. Since the Association, after their hurried decision to obtain a Home ruling, appear to imply that the matter was referred to them as the Clubs themselves were not sure as regards the application of the rule, the truth must be stated in fairness to the Clubs concerned. The arrangement was brought to the notice of the Association in the first place as a natural courtesy to the body governing the game in the Colony; and secondly, on the chance of there being some local rule in existence of which the Clubs were not aware.

Match Or Game? A Conundrum.

How the Association can differentiate between a game and a match passes understanding. Admittedly, a game as laid down in the rule may consist of one rink only on each side, while a match may be composed of more than one rink on each side. The rule following the one already quoted bears on this point and reads (italics mine): "When a match consists of more than one rink on each side, the total score of the respective rinks shall decide the contest." A match thus becomes a game apart from the obvious fact that the two terms stand for the same thing. What else is a match but a game? And the handbook containing the rules and issued by the local Association bears the title "The Laws of the Game."

Ignoring A Precedent.

Oldbowlers will remember that a few years ago a match between Civil Service and Taikoo had to be stopped in exactly similar circumstances. The unfinished game was continued according to the rule and the Association recognised the result. That being so, and in the absence of any local rules made by the Association to cover any special features of our climatic conditions, how can the Association justify their interference in the matter with the wish of the Clubs concerned to complete the match without delay? In the circumstances it is difficult to see what new advice the local Association can expect to receive from Home, and when the "ruling" does arrive the Craignower bowlers will probably be on the cricket field.

LOCAL BASEBALL.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOME VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

[By C.L.C.]

Baseball fans and players are no doubt aware that I have run the gauntlet this week. Several letters had been published accusing me of being unfair in my comments on the games played last week and also for not showing sufficient interest in the junior games. One correspondent, who was gentlemanly enough to write under his own name and not a non-de-plume, asked me why I did not take up the cudgels on my own behalf. To him, I would return my thanks, and would like to say that I always welcome criticism, and am very glad to be told when I am in the wrong. However, if not doing anything very violent in the cudgel line, I shall say something in reply to the others.

First of all with regard to "L.C." whose letter was published in the *Daily Press* of July 24th. He said, *inter alia*: "The tale he told in this morning's paper about the Chinese howlers was so distinctly contrary to what he urged, that it was enough to put anyone on his nerves. Sir, in my opinion, the howlers for the Filipinos in their victorious game against the Chinese, certainly uttered no better remarks, if no worse, than the allegedly bad ones of the Chinese."

Now, Mr. L.C., if you have been put on your nerves, I am sorry, but if you will please look at my report once more, you will find that I did not lay the blame on any particular side. What I did say was that the raising is certainly very well and is done wherever baseball is played. If done in a friendly spirit, it helps to keep the game going, but to pass personal remarks, of a foul and horrible nature is another matter.

Well, L.C., all I can say is that you have been put on your nerves quite needlessly. Have I ever mentioned a word as to who was responsible for those personal remarks? It was a general statement, and if you choose to attribute it to the Chinese, then you are certainly splashing mud on your own face. I am sure the Chinese spectators and players would not thank you for it. Please note that I have not deviated from my previous remark regarding "outing." You will see that I still advocate it, and I again maintain that it is done wherever baseball is played and it certainly helps the game, but again I must say that it must be done in a friendly spirit.

As to your other remarks, L.C. You seem to know a reporter's duty extremely well. I will, however, say this, that if a player cannot stand a little frank criticism regarding his play, he should never be allowed to don a uniform.

I must praise Nuffedd for one particular paragraph in his letter. He said: "It certainly appears that the sporting public is losing interest in local baseball, and though some may attribute this waning of interest to the reason that more people have taken to bathing than in previous years, I think it is probably due to other reasons."

You can't have put the case better, Mr. Nuffedd. The sporting public, as you said, is certainly losing interest, but why, I ask you? Probably you think that it is all due to lack of support from the Press, and partly to my criticism of some of the players. This is far from being the case. Criticism should spur the players on to better things, and it always arouses a certain amount of interest among the general public. The cause lies elsewhere, and if you will keep your eyes open and your ears alert when you go down to a ball game, you will soon see for yourself why there are fewer people attending the games. Do not run away with the notion of you do, just at the last stroke of the last inning. Wait for the crowd who line the ropes to swarm around the losing team (not a Chinese team, of course).

My answer to Good Joss is the same, and if he is a betting man, I certainly hope my notes bring him Good Joss sometimes. With regard to Game Warden's letter, I think the less said about it the better. First of all, if he wishes to have some publicity given to the junior games, he could very well have approached the Press in the ordinary way, instead of writing under a non-de-plume to suggest that the members of the Press do not know how to appreciate an air-tight fielding game. As a matter of fact he was quite wrong when he said that no members of the Press were present at the game between St. Joseph's and the South China Juniors. I was there with a colleague and Mr. Game Warden knows us well. How he failed to see us is a mystery.

I hardly expect to satisfy my correspondents, but to return to my comments of the games played last week. The Dragons-Filipino tussle, as I said, was one of the best games we have yet seen. Zafrá, unfortunately had an "off-day," and (Continued on next column).

LAWN TENNIS.

HONG DOUBLES.

A.P.C. SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

The Asiatic Petroleum Co. experienced contrasting results in the Hong Doubles yesterday when their representatives took part in two matches.

In the second round W. A. Nowers and D. S. Green (A.P.C.) owe 1/8 went down badly to G. W. Sewell and H. Owen Hughes owe 15/2 by 6-2 and 6-3. The latter will now meet C. C. Stark and E. J. R. Mitchell owe 2/8 in the third round.

E. D. Lawrence and T. D. E. Pendred (A.P.C.) owe 3/8, however, succeeded in entering another round by beating O. E. C. Marton and M. H. Turner (Deacons) owe 1/8, after a well fought match which ended at 2-6, 6-4 and 6-4 in their favour. They will now meet the winners of G. W. Sewell and H. Owen Hughes owe 15/2 v. E. J. R. Mitchell and C. C. Stark owe 9/8 in the fourth round.

TILDEN IN DAVIS CUP TEAM.

HINT OF DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE.

FRENCH WISH GRANTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 25th.

A surprising development, with a hint of diplomatic pressure, has occurred in connection with the sensational disqualification of W. T. Tilden from participation in the Davis Cup challenge round, Mr. S. D. Collum, the President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association having announced to-day that Tilden will play against France.

Mr. Collum Takes Responsibility.

A statement has been issued by Mr. Collum in which he says that the decision has been made in response to the request of the French Lawn Tennis Federation that French lawn tennis lovers should not be deprived of the opportunity of seeing one of the world's greatest players in the competition. After consideration, says Mr. Collum, he decided to assume responsibility for authorising Mr. Weir to play Tilden against France.

Ambassador's Request.

There are indications, however, that the question of Tilden's withdrawal entered the diplomatic sphere, a decided suggestion to this effect being contained in a message from Reuter's New York representative, who states that the Lawn Tennis Association Committee yesterday cabled to Mr. Collum to the following effect:

"If Ambassador Herrick believes that other considerations ought to outweigh the principles involved in Tilden's withdrawal from the Davis Cup match against France, Collum should accede to the Ambassador's request and reinstate Tilden."

apart from winning or losing the game, I am sure the fans would like to see him in his old form to-morrow when the Filipinos are down to meet the Hong Kong Baseball Club. The Lee brothers are to be congratulated on the excellent display they gave last Saturday, and I hope to see them in the same form on Sunday when the Dragons will measure sticks with the U.S.S. *Sacramento*.

I shall at present say no more with regard to the umpire's decision last Saturday in awarding a run to the Dragons when the third man was pegged before reaching first base. The matter is *sub judice*, and to comment one way or the other would be unfair to the umpire and to the committee who will hear the protest.

To-morrow's game between the Hong Kong Baseball Club and the Filipinos will be an interesting one. Ruffin is quite a capable pitcher and if Burrell is catching, the battery is as strong as could be desired. The Filipinos will find themselves up against a tough proposition, as their opponents have several new players in the team, and I understand that the batting and fielding part of the game are also good.

However, much depends on Zafrá. He has a good field behind him, and if he allows them some work to do, it will be better than to try to win the game only through air-tight pitching. I suggest that Alvarez should pitch the first four innings. His soft ones will fly many out, as I still consider that the Filipinos have the best fielding side of any team in Hong Kong this year.

The game between the *Sacramento* and the Dragons on Sunday promises to be an excellent one. It will be a close affair for the teams are well matched and the fans can be assured of a really thrilling display of ball craft. The *Sacramento* outfit has better batters than the Chinese, but the latter can easily make up for it by their fielding. It is hard to say which team will come out on top, but the one thing certain is that the game will be fought-out with all the gusto that the contestants can bring to it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BASEBALL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Allow me to thank Mr. Wm. D. Waller for his very brilliant exposition in his letter to you in this morning's paper. I see that he sympathises with Mr. C.L.C. and he is puzzled why this gentleman does not take up the cudgels on his own behalf. Well, I wonder whether Mr. Waller ever thought of the psychological effects of a guilty conscience on a man. Does Mr. Waller think that Mr. C.L.C. could possibly face the situation and plead "not guilty" when he knows himself, that he has written imprudently?

"Applesauce," Mr. Waller said! He would not have said that if he had followed the reports and comments written by Mr. C.L.C. as closely as he should have in order to qualify to argue on this subject. Did Mr. C.L.C. not accuse Mr. T. Chinn of challenging the umpire in the Hong Kong Dragons game? Did he not say in that same report that Mr. W. Sling defied the umpire? Did he not allege that Mr. June started a row at third base? But all these incidents were in fact different from what Mr. C.L.C. described them to be. I would not say that what he said was not true, but it was all a terminological inexactitude. Mr. T. Chinn never challenged the umpire in any way whatever. He simply threw the ball on the ground, and that was all to that. Mr. June was not the person who started the row, it was Mr. Zafrá who started the argument. As regards Mr. Sling, the umpire himself and the Filipino catcher can confirm my statement that he merely said a word to the umpire. What I mean by saying that Mr. C.L.C.'s comments had a defaming effect on the reputation of the individual players, is that he deals with the character and behaviour of the players rather than with the play of the game. Mr. C.L.C. can say whatever he likes on the game, but certainly he is over-doing it when he begins to comment with discredit on the characters of the players. It is not the baseball reputation as much as the reputation of one's character that matters so much. Who cares what Mr. C.L.C. says on the play of the game? But certainly no one likes to see his own name being called down, as if he does not know how to behave himself. Is it encouraging to the players when they know that they are running the risk of having their reputation defamed through a game of baseball? A reputation of good character and a baseball reputation are two different things.

I entirely agree with Mr. Waller that Mr. C.L.C. has been very consistent in praising and criticising. He has certainly always praised the Filipino players, and without exception criticised the same three Chinese players.

Mr. Waller criticises me regarding discouragement. Does Mr. Waller think that to find fault with, is to encourage? If that is his idea, I suppose he advocates the fans to razz rather than to cheer. I have always been taught to encourage and cheer the players and not to discourage and jeer.

Mr. Waller himself knows that no player of the Chinese team is a big leaguer, and I can say that no player in the Colony has figured in any big league games in the States. Such being the case, I can say that the local baseball players are but all learning to play the game. As these players are all beginners, it is more desirable to encourage them or discourage them?—Yours faithfully,

NUFFEDD.

Hong Kong, July 26th.

THE HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

3 TO 1 ON TUNNEY.

A FINANCIAL FIASCO?

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 26th.

Tunney and Heeney are both in splendid condition for to-night's contest over fifteen rounds for the world's heavyweight championship. Dempsey is appearing in the ring as Heeney's chief second.

Distinct apathy seems to characterize the public's attitude to the Tunney-Heeney fight, and it is doubtful if over 60,000 will actually see the contest. In this case, Tex Rickard, who smashed all records with a gate of \$2,600,000 last autumn, will face his first financial fiasco in twenty years of heavy-weight exhibitions. The receipts must total \$1,200,000 before he can begin to count the profit owing to guarantees and severe taxation.

Carpenters are nevertheless preparing the Yankee Stadium to accommodate a crowd of 97,000. The lack of enthusiasm seems partly due to the general belief that Tunney will win easily on his merits, and 3 to 1 are the odds given in his favour. It is felt that Heeney, with his wide-open style of attack, is made for the champion.

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It is better to be sure than sorry!

To-day is the time to get full
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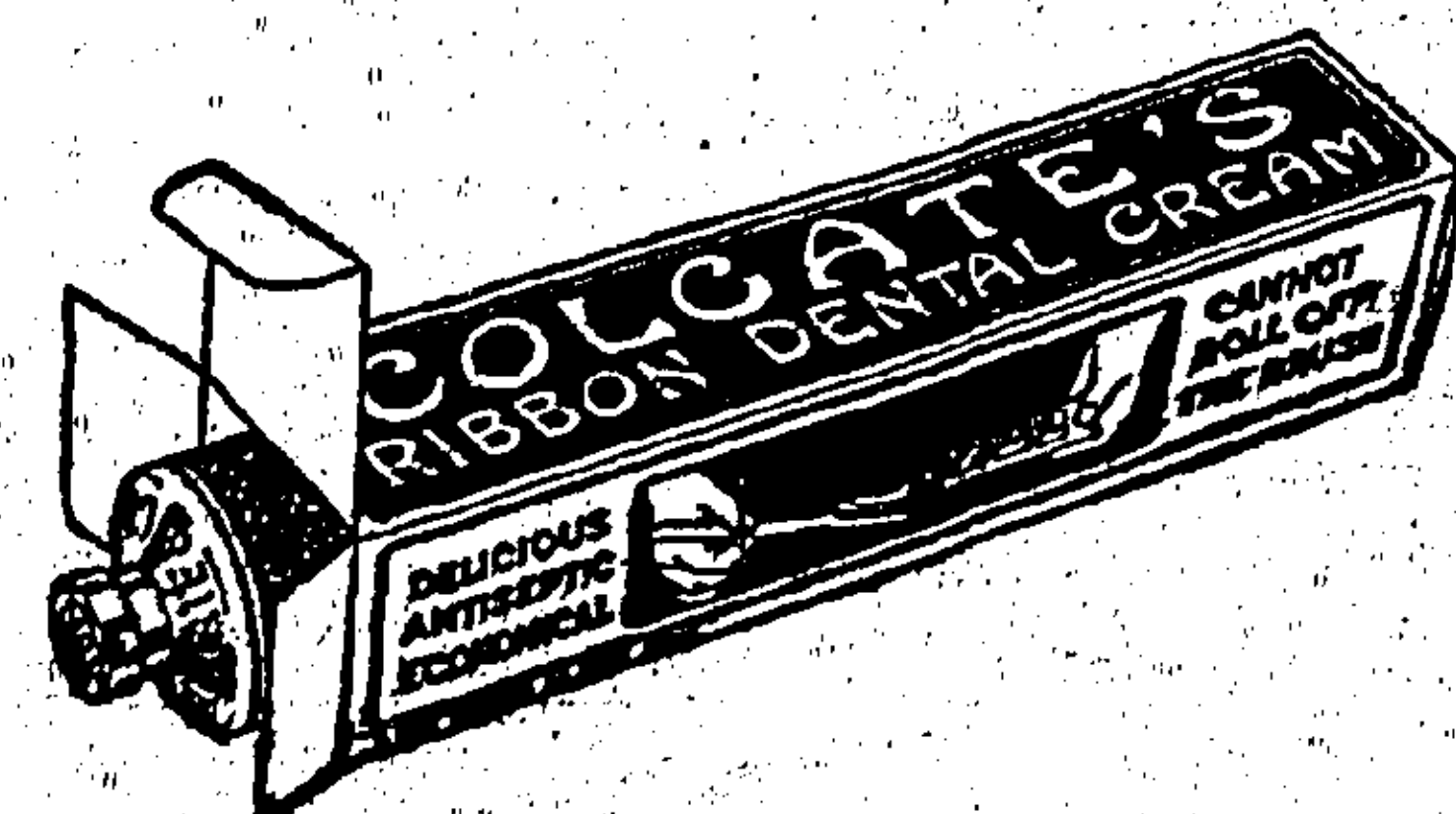
[A.T.S.]



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Asahi Beer
it is
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Sole Agents:-

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.
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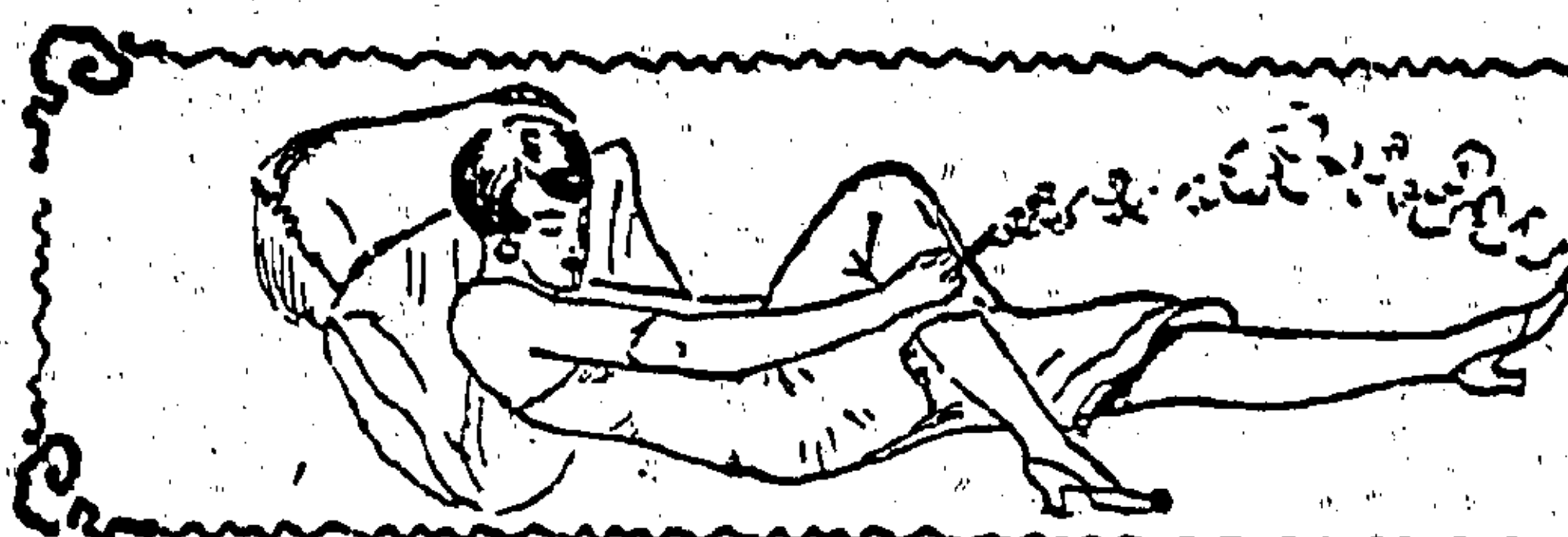
For Clearing there is Venetian Cleansing Cream, which melts into the pores and dissolves every tiny particle of foreign matter.

For Smoothing and Refining there is the delicacy of Venetian Valra Cream or Orange Skin Food, for nourishing, if you require more determined treatment.

For Toning and Bracing there is Arden's Skin Tonic with its invigorating tendency, or Venetian Special Astringent, for neglected cases.

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PREPARATIONS**

Are Stocked at A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Tel. C. 16.



A JOY FOR EVER.

**A LAST OPPORTUNITY FOR
BARGAINS.**

The Pioneer Silk Store sale ends early next week. If you have already taken advantage of it it will pay you to go in again because a number of new silks have just arrived, and still further reductions are offered on the old stock.

Bishop Coats.

Among the new goods are thin printed silk coats for summer wear. They are made of *crêpe de chine* lined with a thin satin, and are very much lighter than the usual Haori or Persian coat, having been specially designed for evening use during the hot weather. The outside is printed with a pagoda and flower design in different colourings and patterns while the lining is dyed to shade through

**FOUR HUNDRED
BIRDS.**

**ORIENTAL EMBROIDERY
AT LOW PRICES.**

Pohoomull's sale will be continued, I believe, for another week. Since the business will shortly be removing to other premises the stock is being offered at amazingly low prices in order to make a clear sweep before the change. Like many old established business houses Pohoomull's have a larger stock of high priced goods than they wish to carry on with them, and many of these, especially kimono, embroidered, bedspreads, etc., are being offered at far less than cost during the sale.

1,000 Kimono.

I was told that they have over a thousand kimono, some of them are

MILLINERY HINTS.

**SMART HATS MADE FROM
UNTRIMMED SHAPES.**

The picture on this page gives a number of ideas for hat trimming, and if you are all clever with your needle it should not be hard with these hints to give a new lease of life to an old hat. But if you are thinking of doing so, remember that a small sum spent, on having the shape cleaned and reblocked if necessary will be well worth while.

You will also find, especially now that there are sales on, that untrimmed or semi-trimmed hats can get at bargain prices which with the expenditure of a little time and ingenuity can be made really smart in one of the ways suggested here. But don't spoil your work for the sake of an extra 50 cents, get good ribbon, flowers, lace or whatever it may be for your trimmings, and give careful thought to placing them just right.

In The Picture.

Honey-gold and amber picot-edged ribbon are arranged prettily but not intricately on a Bankok straw in "natural" colour.

After fitting a soft mignonette-green felt to the head with pin-tucks a band of calfskin is passed round the crown and through a silver catch.

Appliqué Flowers.

Appliqued flowers cut from chiffon or cretonne form a trimming much liked at the moment for a smart Ascot hat or a rush shape for garden or seaside wear, as the case may be. To go with one Ascot model a Baku straw hat had flowers hand-painted on the crown and brim to correspond with those on a printed chiffon scarf and frock, which formed the other part of the toilette.

Checked taffetas—cut on the cross—could look charming swathed round a hat for holiday service. If you are skilled with the needle, underlining the brim as shown would be a great advantage to the model.

Selling In Thousands.

Kerchief and hat scarf to match are selling in their thousands in London, in readiness for holiday wear. Silk with a background of powder blue spotted in mauve and fuchsia gives a good account of itself on a light-weight felt of blue a few tones lighter than the powder shade. A fine, shiny black straw picture model has motifs of coarse *écru* lace set into the brim and up on to the crown. The home milliner will probably find the inseting beyond her powers, but it is comforting to know that to sew on the motifs will make the hat almost as fashionable. The style of appliqued motifs and inset motifs is also seen a good deal on felts usually in pastel shades.

SUMMER LUNCHEON DISH.

Joint a fowl, and simmer with vegetables. Drain the pieces when tender, and when cold arrange round a large flat dish. Make a thick cream sauce, with some of the liquor and the diced vegetables, and pour over the chicken. Arrange borders of cold ham and sliced hard-boiled eggs round the edge, and fill the centre with shredded lettuce.

HAIR WAVING.

MRS. BETEN (Trained in PARIS, the only qualified Permanent Hair Waver in Hong Kong) Guarantees the Best Results and Most Natural Looking Waves, Large or Small, Flat or Fluffy as desired.—2, PAATT'S BUILDING. For Appointment Phone K. 945.

The
WOMAN'S PAGE

BOVRIL

In critical moments you can rely on Bovril. It is a most valuable aid in the prevention of illness. It ensures nourishment and increases vitality.

Bovril sustains in critical moments!

**PAMELA
SUMMER SALE**

July 18th—August 31st.

Evening and Afternoon Dresses
from \$49.00

Voile Dresses \$10.50 and \$15.00

Hats at half price

Pinets Shoes \$10.00 per pair

Gloves \$2.00 per pair

Artificial Flowers \$1.00 each

Day and Evening Bags Reduced 25%

All stock must be cleared regardless of cost to make room for our Autumn shipments.

TRIMMINGS FOR MODEL HATS.



If you want to trim your own hats here are some ways of doing it, which are easy and embody the newest millinery ideas.

three colours. The distinctive feature of these Anique or Bishop coats is that the lining shows faintly through the outside, the effect being particularly attractive where the latter is black, giving a peculiar shot appearance.

Negligée Pyjamas.

Very fascinating too are the latest pyjama negligée suits which consist of three pieces, trousers, sleeveless jumper and patterned sleeved coat. Such a suit can be used for a variety of purposes, you can if you like sleep in the legs and jumper and use the coat as a dressing jacket; wear all three garments as negligée, or use the jacket as an evening coat.

Let me describe one. The colour is *vieux rose*, trousers plain *crêpe de chine* except for a printed band at the foot. The vest like jumper is also plain *crêpe* with the back made of silk to add strength. The gaily printed jacket of three quarter length is *crêpe* with georgette sleeves.

New Materials.

Among the new materials I saw yesterday are pearl *crêpe*, in very lovely egg shell blue and beige, and a new heavy radium *crêpe* also in a good range of colours with two new greens among them.

(Continued on next Column).

examples of what is richest and most lovely in Oriental needle craft, others are plainer, but it is the most valuable which are proportionately the most reduced. I myself was very lucky in securing a mandarin coat of heavy navy satin lavishly embroidered for only \$10, and I was very much tempted by a kimono of similar material, but red, which had chrysanthemums in untarnishable gold thread worked on it.

Wonderful Bedspreads.

Most of you are familiar with the "Four Hundred Bird" bedspreads. I did not see any with as many birds as that but I saw some really lovely ones finely embroidered on satin for \$45, \$60 and \$100. Unless you have seen them you will not believe that they can be worked in fine stitch on good quality satin but it is so, and if you have a present to send or one to give, you should make a point of examining these bedspreads and kimono before deciding on your purchase.

If you are a lover of beautiful things now is your opportunity to buy some of the wonderfully rich silk which is designed for the use of wealthy Japanese ladies. The superb colours and designs of these silks make wonderful wall panels, but if your purse is not long enough for that a cushion cover which can be managed from quite a small piece will be a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.

CLOSING SALE

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33 1/3 % off

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**THE PIONEER SILK
STORE**

Great Stocktaking Sale

Bishop Coats and Negligées
for Summer Evenings.

New Crêpes.

Silver and Gold Obi Silk.

**The Grand Clearance
Sale**

POHOOMULL BROTHERS.

Embroidered Bedspreads and
Oriental Garments

at much less than cost.

In order to reduce our stock all prices
have been marked down regardless of
cost.

Do not miss this unexpected opportunity.

**WHITEAWAY'S
A SMART SHOWING
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"LADIES STRAW HATS"**

FROM \$5.00 UPWARDS

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IF YOU WISH TO SEE "STRAWS" OF EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, WE ASK YOU TO PAY US A VISIT, AND LET US SHOW YOU WHAT YOU CAN PURCHASE FOR THE AMOUNT YOU WISH TO SPEND.

JUST ARRIVED PER S.S. CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LADIES OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

WOMAN'S PAGE (CONT'D.)

HOME TO-DAY.

TREASURES FROM JAPAN.

Mr. Komor arrives to-day on the *Katori Maru*. Like a merchant of fairy tales he is bringing all sorts of treasures with him. I hear that he has a really wonderful collection of Japanese Netsuke and besides them some interesting curios from China and Japan. During his stay in the latter country he has bought an amount of the inexpensive and gay pottery which can generally be found on a shelf at the back of the shop. This ware sells as quickly as it arrives and is always in demand for Christmas presents, prizes, etc. I believe that Mr. Komor is also bringing a lot of other inexpensive goods from Japan, in anticipation of Christmas shoppers.

In the meantime business has not been too slack in St. George's Buildings. Last week a large vase of imperial yellow porcelain of the Yung Cheng Dynasty was bought by an Englishman and sent off to England with a number of other interesting purchases including a large antique cloisonné vase, the pair to which still awaits a buyer. You have probably seen it as often as I. It is about 2ft. high fluted with a small graceful neck and two dragon handles on the shoulders. The cloisonné work is dark with a large pink chrysanthemum in the middle. New comers are a Ming vase of white porcelain carved with panels of entwined dragons and two dogs' head handles, and a green Shishi dog incense burner, also highly glazed porcelain, of the Toquan dynasty.

THE FEMINIST CRY.

UNITY IN WORK OF MEN AND WOMEN.

(BY BARONESS RAVENSDALE (IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE DAILY MAIL))

I was recently asked if I wanted a woman-ridden age, and I replied with perfect truth that the idea filled me with horror. We owe an untold debt of gratitude to Mrs. Pankhurst and the women who gained us our victory, but I do want to see the world organisation of men and women. Until men and women can work together in harmony men will never realise that women are as capable as men of filling the posts the latter have held hitherto.

There are now twenty percents in their own right, but not one of this number is allowed to sit in the House of Lords. Peers sit in the House as their right, but women have to petition for this privilege and have so far been refused.

Debarred From Diplomatic Service.

We are in a subordinate position, because we are not strong enough to get out of it. Take, for instance, the Civil Service, where women are in certain cases given equal opportunities with men—on paper—but find after passing through with honours they cannot become diplomats because that is a post debarred to women in this country. The maximum salary offered to women Civil Servants is always 50 per cent. less than that of men. Women are debarred from becoming members of the Stock Exchange, although they may be as fully qualified for it as any man. The same applies to the Church.



This filmy frock which was sketched at Autent is of crêpe de soie having a shaded strawberry-pink design on a silver-grey ground, with a cascade of pleated net frills on the left side.

Although women are interested in questions which primarily affect them, they are also interested in those which affect whole families. Housing reform, a question which has occupied the minds of every political woman since she got the franchise, is one which affects every type and both sexes. Up to the present houses have been planned by men, and few women have been given the opportunity of both designing and building a house. Women understand the intricate details of housing as well as men, and for this reason they ought to be consulted with regard to the interior, drainage, and other particulars with which they are chiefly concerned.

Working In Unity With Men.

The fact that women are taking an intelligent interest in the laws governing the married woman and the child ought to make men more tolerant of including them in professions concerned with these classes. But it is not until men realise that women mean to work in unity with them that they will admit them to the professions hitherto barred to them.

Men have but a slight knowledge of the physical disabilities of women, and this slight knowledge they use to their own advantage, making the very supposed disadvantage a ground for exclusion from professions they might excel in. It is therefore essential that women should be able to impress upon men their absolute capability to work in all conditions and for all professions.

A woman who runs her house and discharges the expenses of it is, in my opinion, of real economic value to the nation. The fact that many women stay at home and do this work properly should not be a barrier to success.

It is not given to every woman to be a politician, nor can every woman have direct influence in looking after the affairs of the nation; that influence can, however, be used as a capable and wise voter. It is possible for every woman to do her job as well as she knows how, and in this way to further amity between men and women in the working world.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT.

LOOK ROUND YOUR CUPBOARDS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW'S SUMMER SALE.

One of the events of the season to which every careful housewife looks forward is the summer sale at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's, because it offers so good an opportunity to replenish her linen cupboard and household necessities generally.

The Linen Cupboard.

Every woman who is proud of her home takes a special interest in her linen. If she was lucky she was provided with a good stock on her marriage, but that stock needs constant attention; it must grow with the family, and it is often advisable to supplement the best linen with cheaper and more sturdy articles for the use of the young people who don't appreciate "old bleach" enough to take care of it. It is here that the wise woman makes use of the sales. She knows the value of good linen its cost, and the fact that even the best wears out so every year she buys something at sale time. Two new pairs of sheets, a dozen pillow slips, more table napkins and towels, she can get at greatly reduced prices. The alternative is to wait until you have not a single good sheet or table cloth left, till all the towels show razor cuts and an important guest is expected. Then you have to pay the ordinary high prices for good articles and especially here where stocks are of necessity small, you have to take what you can get.

For Your Kitchen.

Another thing to look out for in sale time is the humbler household linen such as dusters, dish cloths and rubbers, and also kitchen utensils of every sort. Breakages in the glass and china cupboards can also be replaced at low cost, and an opportunity is offered to get in a stock of low priced glass and china for school room or nursery use. If any of your curtains or chair covers are shabby you will find their replacement easy and economical during this sale, and furniture itself is being offered at very reduced terms.

A Generous Cheque.

Besides these bigger matters it always pays to wander round the ground floor of Whiteaway's during the summer sale. Tapes elastic, buttons, lace and such like trifles, are always wanted, and though small things in themselves, add up in an aggravating manner in the monthly budget. Husbands may grumble and make poor jokes about women in sales, but a generous cheque now will save them many little "loans" later in the year, if, of course, they have the right and wise sort of wives who know that a thing is not a bargain because it is cheap, but because it is a necessity offered at a reduction!

To Soothe A Husband.

I have found that I can generally get in this sale a number of things for the children, remnants of material and odds and ends of garments, and it is always worth while keeping an eye on the men's department. Many a "bargain" can be smuggled home without comment. A dozen handkerchiefs, some plain socks, or a pair of pyjamas, or new suspenders are presented as a peace offering!

Shop Early.

Whiteaway's summer sale generally lasts for about a month and special reductions are made towards the end, but there is no doubt about the wisdom of making most of your purchases before the stock gets low and the best things have been taken. The sale opens on Monday with the entire stock offered at from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. reduction off the usual prices.

Pretty Rings.

I saw to-day in the Gion of the LANTERN a big box full of the charming little rings which are made here of Chinese silver set with semi-precious stones. They fit any finger and the workmanship is very good, at sale prices in their attractive little covered boxes they make very cheap and pleasing little gifts.

Cyclax Beauty Preparations.

LATE, CRAWFORDS are now agent for the Cyclax Beauty Preparations, which are a close rival to those prepared by Elizabeth Arden. They have most fascinating literature on the subject and most of the most popular lotions, creams, etc.

THE KINGDOM OF YOUTH.

HEALTH IN THE NURSERY.

Happily small children do well in this climate of ours, and one of the prettiest sights of the Colony is the number of sturdy fair haired babies that one meets on the Peak or in the play ground at Kowloon. The influence of these most helpless members of the community is most far-reaching.

Caring for them is ever Woman's most sacred duty—a charge which has not only significance from the personal, as well as the family, point of view, but also from a national standpoint.

Babies are delicate, tiresome, at once a care and a precious hostage, in life.

We worry about a small stranger as if it was made of the most delicate china, and yet it can wear us out by its veriest caprice, its slightest ailment, until we are reduced to nervous exhaustion!

The newest member of the family is the central figure in that household's existence.

King Of The House.

King (or Queen) Baby reigns supreme. The slightest movement of his (or her) chubby toes of fists, the tiniest wail or spasmodic movement, and the maternal solicitude is aroused—and held.

Now, every mother is a fond one—(we don't doubt that, it is taken for granted). But that any and every one of the great corps of mothers is wise in her generation, is another thing altogether!

Wisdom, as regards baby's life, health, and strength, his preservation from bodily harm, the prevention of illness and injury to him—is obtainable—nay, it is innate in a great many of us, who flatter ourselves that we possess the inherent good sense of our careful grandmothers and great-grandmothers.

We like to think that we come of a generation of clever women who have brought up babies wisely and well—babies who from veriest infancy have been a credit to the womenfolk who have had the care of them.

Solid common sense is one of the mother's best aids in bringing up her baby properly. There are, however, definite precautions and additional things which expand this quality of hers into a formidable store of practical knowledge.

For instance, fresh air is as balm to a baby. It is one of the foremost of health-giving factors. It establishes hygienic conditions as a first rule—and it promotes sturdiness and clears away all sorts of ills.

Windows should be kept open generously night and day, but there should be careful avoidance of all draught from electric fans.

Danger Of Damp.

Habit and regular system of feeding, absolute attention to the most rigorous cleanliness, and untiring daily and nightly care, are other essentials to baby's welfare.

All things for the tiny mortal's use must be aired. Danger lurks in damp bedclothes, in wet towels, and in cushions which have remained in the pram during a shower. Special care must be taken about this in Peak nurseries especially as amahs generally do not realise the danger.

Slipshod methods will never answer in a happy, healthy nursery.

Baby also needs complexion care. His ears must be washed as well as his face, his nails manicured and his hair and scalp washed faithfully and tenderly.

He needs plenty of clean clothes microscopic though they are and he requires warm ones which are light, and during the summer months, the very lightest possible clothing and frequent changes.

No baby should be shrouded in many wrappings. He ought not to be "killed with kindness." Sanity and practical homely knowledge will answer much better.

There are ways and means of making baby's life happier through definite methods, in attending to his wants.

A mother who uses antiseptic soap and hygienic cleansing fluid keeps the night and day nursery as clean as she keeps the wee dweller therein. "Cleanliness is next to godliness," and it is of paramount importance in dealing with tiny folk, who need the sweetest of air around them.

(Continued on Page 11.)



Baby's Growth

THE best indication of proper development is a right increase in weight coupled with increase in muscular strength.

At five months Baby should be able to hold his head erect. At seven months he will be able to sit up a while. When ten months he crawls, pulls himself up or stands by a chair.

Do not encourage a child to walk before he does so of his own accord.

Allenbury's Foods

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and Ruska provide the right nourishment for Baby, step by step, and promote sturdy growth and sound development.

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SUN-MAID RAISINS The Seedless Raisins in the Red Package

are, at once, a sustaining food and a delicious sweetmeat.

Unlike most sweets they do not create thirst, and are ideal to take on the week-end "hike."

Take a packet next time, and leave one behind for the kiddies.

Cakes and puddings, made from Sun-Maid Seedless Raisins, are a "dish fit for a king."

Look for the Maid of the Sun on the Red Package.

Obtainable in two sizes at all the Leading Stores and Compradores.

[A.P.2]

President Liner

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Pres. Jackson ... Tuesday, Aug. 28th
Pres. McKinley ... Tuesday, Sept. 11th

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Pres. Taft ... Tuesday, Sept. 4th
Pres. Jefferson ... Tuesday, Sept. 18th

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Pres. Harrison ... Sun., Aug. 12, 8 a.m. Pres. Hayes ... Sun., Oct. 7, 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe ... Sun., Aug. 26, 8 a.m. Pres. Polk ... Sun., Oct. 21, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson ... Sun., Sept. 9, 8 a.m. Pres. Adams ... Sun., Nov. 4, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Cleveland ... July 31st, 6 p.m. Pres. Taft ... Aug. 23rd, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison ... Aug. 4th, 6 p.m. Pres. McKinley ... Sept. 1st, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce ... Aug. 14th, 6 p.m. Pres. Jefferson ... Sept. 11th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson ... Aug. 18th, 6 p.m. Pres. Grant ... Sept. 15th, 6 p.m.

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Agents.

114

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GERMANY'S LEAD IN THE AIR.

BRITAIN'S NEGLECT OF CIVIL FLYING.

FUTURE OF THE CLUBS.

[By SIDNEY TAYLOR.]

Germany leads the world in civil aviation, with her nearest rivals, France and Italy, very far behind. Britain, to the perplexity of all other nations, occupies about tenth place. It may be even worse than that; I am not very interested in decimals.

Passing through Germany, a traveller has his eyes opened. The famous Tempelhof airfield, Berlin, is more like Euston or the Gare du Nord than an aerodrome. He can fly from here to London, Paris, Brussels, Prague, Rome, Vienna, Belgrade, Warsaw, Moscow, and Oslo. His wonderment increases as he discovers that small towns, the names of which he had scarcely heard before, are linked up with a regular service of machines as numerous as sparrows. If the traveller is a business man in rather a large way, with hours meaning pounds to him, it is soon apparent that the aeroplane is his best means of transport. Even the two or three hours in the air are not wasted. He can work industriously with his papers, prepare a speech for a board meeting, or what I personally have never found possible in a train—write letters.

The traveller reaches France. By this time he is fond of flying. But he finds an air service devoted to taking pleasure-seekers to the Riviera. The big industrial centres with which he is more concerned are connected only by long and tedious railway journeys. Eventually he crosses the Channel to Croydon. If he is a foreigner he may imagine the joys of flying to Manchester, Birmingham, or Glasgow lie before him. If he is an Englishman he will know that such rash desires involve hiring a special aeroplane or buying one outright. If he is not stupid—which is inconsistent with his being a big business man—it will not take him long to sum up commercial aviation in England. There isn't any. The only flying in England takes you out of the country.

This makes depressing reading for the average Englishman, who imagines, until told differently, preferably with sledge-hammer blows, that he leads the world in flying as in many other things. To the German it has always seemed strange that the breed which has produced Sir Alan Cobham, Bert Hinkler, and Lieutenant Kinkaid should be in the background of commercial flying.

We Have Men and Machines.

We have the men and we have the machines. Two Englishmen were the first to cross the Atlantic—as long ago as 1923. Our losses in this perilous flying last year were greater than anybody else's, yet undaunted by the pathetic history made by Captain Hinchcliffe and others, Captain F. T. Courtney hopes to set off in a few days, and Captain R. H. Macintosh is to make a start later in the summer. Whether they succeed or not, there are many more who will follow them.

The Schneider Cup victory was a triumph of British-made machinery. The "Silver Wing" Argosy planes which are flown between London and Paris are a poem in grace and outline, and in the military sphere I was recently astonished to see in Southampton Water, from the sunlit sports deck of the Cunarder *Aquitania*, a dozen or so beautiful Air Force machines alighting on and taking off from the foam-flecked waves as nimbly as seagulls.

As to world records, whatever their value may be, we have machines now under construction which make the hopes of other nations indeed precarious. One is designed to travel 5,000 miles without a stop; another to climb to nearly eight miles above the earth; a third to reach a flying speed of 350 miles an hour.

Reasons For Backwardness.

The truth is that there are several reasons, very tangible and very curious. Most important is the preference of the Air Ministry for an "Empire chain" of airways. The next is the doubt whether much time could be saved (and money made) by flying in England. Then come the lack of aerodromes conveniently near big cities, and the smallness of the Government subsidy to the Imperial Airways.

Sir Alan Cobham, our best airman, has been employed by the Government flying round Africa (Continued on next column).

LONDON SOCIETY DIVORCE CASE.

PREMIER'S FORMER SECRETARY CITED.

Fourteen barristers, including six King's Counsel, are engaged in the secret hearing of a case which is expected to last three weeks, in which Lady Bonn is seeking to divorce, of grounds of adultery, her husband, Sir Max Bonn. Sir Max denies the charge and makes countercharges against his wife introducing the names of Colonel Sir Ronald Waterhouse and Mr. Arthur Marcus Hanbury.

Nothing can be published, under the recent statute, until evidence is given of the petitioner's charges when a short summary may be disclosed when the Judge sums up.

Sir Max Bonn, K.B.E., is a partner of Bonn and Co., the famous bankers, and director of the Bank of London and South America Ltd. He is a member of the House Committee of the London Hospital.

Lady Bonn is a daughter of the late Mr. James Watkins. She was married in 1920.

Sir Ronald Waterhouse has been Principal Private Secretary to four successive Premiers since 1922. Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin again. He resigned this post recently. He was Private Secretary and Equerry to the Duke of York in 1921.

reporting on the possibilities of regular air routes. An air base has been formed at Singapore. Air Marshal Sir John Salmond, Commander-in-Chief of Britain's air defence, is to go to Australia to plan the aerial defence of that country. The air lines now working in British possessions are almost too numerous to mention, but at home there is nothingness. Sir Sefton Brancker, the Director of Civil Aviation, knows what flying is like in Germany, but, like Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for Air, he seems to dream of getting to Australia in 190 hours and to Cape Town in 108. They are very laudable dreams, but the Liverpool, Newcastle, and Edinburgh business man does not always want to fly to Australia.

Neglected Aerodromes.

The aerodromes in the provinces are a morass, a dead sea, of apathy and neglect. The nearest landing places to Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham are so far out of the cities that by the time the motor-car part of the journey has been completed, whatever time has been saved by the aeroplanes has been dissipated by the rides through country lanes. One would think that the lesson of this would be that all new town-planning schemes must include an aerodrome in the heart of the city; but no, model boroughs are being laid out without any provision for the early needs of aviation, and what would only cost thousands of pounds to-day will cost the country millions to-morrow.

Then the Imperial Airways is not in the happy position of the Deutsche Luft Hansa, which had also the co-operation of very large towns in the making of local aerodromes. The Imperial Airways receives from the Government a subsidy of only £1,000,000 spread over ten years. It about acts up to this subsidy and no more. Anyhow, it is not surprising that in 21 years it only carries as many passengers (44,000) as the German company carries regularly in three months.

Bright Spots Of The Future.

There are some bright spots, however, on England's flying horizon, due to young men without money, rather than to old men with it. I refer to the dozen or so subsidised flying clubs, splendid examples of which are the Cinque Ports Flying Club, the Hampshire Aero Club, and the Lancashire Aero Club. One cannot exactly say the Government is generous to them or squanders a great amount of money, at any rate in this direction, but there is a subsidy according to results. This means that for every pilot trained the club receives £50, with an additional 30s. for every hour flown.

In offering to teach all comers to fly—the complete tuition costs altogether £15—such clubs as the Cinque Ports have made a discovery that the Air Ministry has never been able to make—namely, that the public is tremendously interested in flying! At a recent air day at Lympne 625 people were given flights at 6s. a time, and 1,500 had to be refused. And there were 1,200 motor-cars and motor-cycles on the ground!

Among those who are clamouring to learn to fly are many young women, some of them defying their fathers, who believe aeroplanes to be dangerous.

This brings me to my final point. Perhaps commercial aviation in England will be saved, after all, by the five million young people who benefit under some recent notorious legislation.—*Straits Times*.

THE KINGDOM OF YOUTH.

(Continued from Page 10.)

Food Facts.

After washing, baby's toilet is not complete without powder—a delicate all-over dusting with specially medicated powder, that is, which is delightful to use and equally pleasant when it has been employed. For baby is the dearest little mite in all the world, a daintily perfumed morsel of humanity, as clean as a new pin and as fresh as a daisy.

So many mothers have pet theories as regards foods. They are food "cranks" where their infant is concerned, and they are always searching for new products, and taking endless advice.

As a matter of fact, a stated staple diet is best. World-famous brands of baby food have given good results for generations, and what can be better than the best?

The malted milk which has proved sustaining and nutritious for babies without number is one of the most sensible pivots on which to build a baby's strength; Thomson's double malted can be thoroughly recommended.

The worth of its muscle-building qualities has been proved to all the world of wise mothers again, and again—even as women in all ranks of life fly to the bottle of gripp water which stands in the nursery medicine cupboard if the little one appears to be ailing.

This cupboard, too, in the nursery which is well ordered, contains a rich fry syrup, which helps the small person to regain his health equilibrium after any bouts of infantile indisposition.

Other Adjuncts To Health.

The value of milk chocolate on account of its nutritious qualities for the nursery folk can scarcely be over-estimated. It is just sweet enough to please the small people, and it is as easily portable as it is palatable in the new Fry's Cartets. Moreover, it is obtainable in such compact form that it is never difficult to include it in baby's belongings.

As an adjunct to the lightest of fare for children of tender years it is to be recommended, since it is compounded of pure and wholesome ingredients, which are muscle-making and health-giving.

Aliments and mishaps will occur in the best-regulated of babies' kingdoms. Much can be done, though, to promote a healthy, happy childhood if the foundations are laid with care, and the way prepared in all wisdom and knowledge.

It is a national duty—which baby will himself repay later on, when he reaches man's estate and when nursery days are far behind.

STRAITS VITAL STATISTICS.

HIGHEST DEATH RATE FOR EIGHT YEARS.

The number of births registered in the Straits Settlements during the year was 37,233 and the number of death 35,501, records the 1927 official report on the Colony. The driest months during 1927 were from June to September when the drought was responsible for a large number of deaths from malaria, pneumonia and among infants.

The percentage of males born was 51.33. The highest birth-rate by nationalities was 58.28 per thousand and amongst Chinese.

The infantile mortality (deaths of children under one year) was 214.14 per thousand births as against 205.47 in 1926 and 184.82 in 1925. The crude death-rate, 33.55 per thousand as against 31.51, was the highest since 1918. The average for the last ten years is 30.7. The death-rate for 1927, 33.55 per thousand, was the lowest on record.

Malaria was responsible for 6,293 deaths as against 8,452 in 1926, while fever unclassified accounted for 1,583 deaths as against 2,663 in the previous year. The prevalence of malaria was due to deficient rainfall, which left many anopheline breeding grounds unflushed, enabling the larvae to come to maturity.

The highest death-rate in any month was 28.67 in July. With the advent of the rains in September the death-rate dropped to 32.32 and then to 30.04 in the last two months of the year.

Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two deaths were due to tuberculosis as against 2,590 in the previous year. Pneumonia caused 2,690 deaths as against 2,568 in 1926. Only 189 deaths were recorded as due to influenza. Beri-beri accounted for 1,531 deaths as against 1,098, 957 and 994 in the years 1926, 1925 and 1924. Dysentery caused 1,111 deaths.

There were 38 deaths from smallpox, 14 deaths from cholera, 24 deaths from plague and 14 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever, excluding deaths in maritime quarantine stations.

The sum of \$226,000.14 was spent on anti-mosquito and anti-malarial measures in a general reduction of all harmful mosquitoes. Many areas formerly malarious are becoming free from this disease. The chief item of expenditure has been drainage.

In Singapore a travelling motor dispensary started work in May and treated 15,052 cases. (Continued at foot of next column.)

LORD PENTLAND AN ENGINEER.

IN THE "MAURETANIA."

Lord Pentland, the 51-years-old grandson of the Earl of Aberdeen, is a temporary member of the crew of the *Mauretania*.

He signed on as an "extra engineer," under an arrangement between the Cunard Company and the Cambridge University authorities, and is now gaining practical experience at sea.

Giving his impression of the life of a marine engineer he said:

Eight hours a day in the engine-room of the *Mauretania* is a hot job. I have taken two watches from 8 to 12 o'clock each day, and the only day I did not quite stick it out was Sunday, the second day out, when the weather was about the worst summer weather in the experience of the officers. I stuck it six hours that day.

I had no definite job to do, as I have no special experience in this line, and therefore the ship could not give me a position of responsibility. I wore engineers' overalls all the time. Most of my time was spent walking round the place and talking to all the different engineer officers.

A Lot Of Questions.

I suppose they thought I asked a lot of questions, but that was what I was there for. One thing struck me, and that is that almost all the work among the engines seems to be manual. Save for the job of going round taking temperatures in various parts of the place, I did not find a great deal of work that was not work with the hands.

I messed with the engineers and had a great time with them. In the afternoon I came up and joined in the social life of the ship. I got right back in the *Mauretania*.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 26th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer...	29.82	29.83	29.86
Temperature...	80	82	91
Humidity...	74	87	61
Wind—			
Direction...	W	Ca'm	W
Force...	2	0	2
Weather...	B	U	B
Rain...	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air temperature, 25th: 90

Lowest open-air temperature, 26th: 81

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 27th to August 2nd, 1928.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week	Date	Month	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.
Fri.	27	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		7 33	6 5	1 2 3 7		
Sat.	28	6 5	6 0	1 16 8 3		
		8 20	3 8	1 48 8 1		
Sun.	29	6 35	6 4	0 2 3 4		
		9 7	3 9	2 25 1 0		
Mon.	30	7 8	6 8	0 45 3 5		
		9 44	4 0	2 59 1 1		
Tues.	31	7 43	7 2	1 25 3 4		
		10 15	4 0	3 32 4 0		
Wed.	1	8 21	7 0	2 2 3 8		
		10 42	4 1	4 5 4 0 6		
Thur.	2	9 1	7 8	2 39 4 3		
		11 10	4 2	4 39 4 0 3		

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "DARDA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd August, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 1st August, 1928, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas. All Claims must reach us before the 16th August, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

JEHSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 26th July, 1928. [6547]

The total number of lepers treated in the Lepers Asylum was 1,112 and the total deaths 148, as against 1,022 treated and 121 deaths in 1926. With the continuance of modern treatment, the death-rate has been halved since 1920.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Vessel "ACHILLES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 28th July.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st August, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

26th July, 1928. [6546]

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM CALCUTTA, BANGALORE, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "TAKIWA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 28th July, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Tuesdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. A Protest has been noted by the Master.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Hong Kong, 21st July, 1928. [6530]

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CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU" On 27th July.	1 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN" On 28th July.	6 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KIUNGHOOW" On 29th July.	8 a.m.
HONGKONG	"TAIKOOWANY" On 29th July.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG" On 29th July.	6 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW CHANG & DALNY	"LIANGHOU" On 30th July.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING" On 31st July.	6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" On 31st July.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHINKIANG" On 1st Aug.	6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" On 2nd Aug.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG" On 4th Aug.	6 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAITHONG	"TIAN" On 4th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING" On 5th Aug.	1 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG" On 8th Aug.	9 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW CHANG & DALNY	"LUOHOW" On 8th Aug.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG" On 7th Aug.	6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN" On 9th Aug.	2 p.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, have now been reduced to
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For Freight of Passage apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.**
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STEAMSHIP	Days from Hong Kong	SAILING DATE
ORANGE	17th August	14th September
TAIPING	7th September	16th October
CHANGTE	16th October	18th November
TAIPING	6th November	18th November

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AND
"AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE"
(ELLERMAN & BUCKENALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "DARDANUS"	Via Suez Canal	27th July
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	7th August
S.S. "LYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	24th August
S.S. "PHEMUS"	Via Suez Canal	21st September
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"	Via Suez Canal	5th October

(Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.)
Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG, HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.**

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

S.S. "ROYAL PRINCE" ... 22nd August
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 16th September

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furprince.

King's Building.

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MAIL AND CARGO STEAMERS TO AND FROM
MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, U.K. HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

From Marseilles	
CHENONCEAUX	31st July
PORTHOS	14th Aug.
ATHOS II	28th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN	11th Sept.

From Dunkirk, Antwerp, London

For Shanghai and Japan	
CHENONCEAUX	31st July
PORTHOS	14th Aug.
ATHOS II	28th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN	11th Sept.

For Marseilles

PAUL LEON	31st July
ANDRE LEBON	14th Aug.
CHENONCEAUX	28th Aug.
PORTHOS	11th Sept.

For Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk

MIN (Cargo) ... 4th Aug.

For Full Particulars, apply to—

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Telephone: C. 651 and 740.

3, Queen's Building.

[3]

Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 24th.
Togo Maru No. 1, Japanese str., 1,300 tons, Capt. Takeguchi, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—M.B.K.

July 25th.
Aki Maru, Japanese str., 3,671 tons, Capt. Y. Tomioka, from Yokohama and Nagasaki. The latter port she left on July 20th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Sonn Ann, Chinese str., 738 tons, Capt. Gwok Fook, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C43—Shun On S.S. Co.

Taipanek, French str., 1,919 tons, Capt. M. Paul, from Fort Bayard, with 550 tons of general cargo, lying at C.M.S.N. Wharf—Shun Cheong S.S. Co.

July 26th.

Achilles, British str., 7,100 tons, Capt. D. S. Williams, from Liverpool, which port she left on June 17th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf—B. & S.

Daviken, Norwegian str., 997 tons, Capt. G. Svane, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39—Wallem & Co.

Huan Maru, Japanese str., 2,350 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Keelung and Swatow, with 500 tons of coal, and 50 tons of merchandise, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Kuni Sago, British str., 1,435 tons, Capt. C. Alexandre, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B32—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Liangchow, British str., 1,238 tons, Capt. W. J. Larner, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C37—B. & S.

Linan, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. T. Beer, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13—B. & S.

Roku Maru, Japanese str., 2,022 tons, Capt. K. Kawachimaru, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B47—M.B.K.

Times Maru, Japanese str., 1,503 tons, Capt. T. Nakamura, from Keelung, which port she left on July 22nd, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C53—M.B.K.

Uarda, German str., 7,232 tons, Capt. Muehlmann, from Singapore, which port she left on July 30th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jensen & Co.

CLEARANCES.

July 26th.
Achilles, for Shanghai.
Aki Maru, for Manila.
Chunghong, for Shanhai.
Hydrangon, for Swatow.
Kiangsu, for Swatow.
Liangchow, for Canton.
Linan, for Swatow.
Roku Maru, for Dairen.
Shunchih, for Saigon.
Solniken, for Singapore.
Sonn Ann, for Whampoa.
Tak Hing, for Antau.
Uarda, for Shanghai.

PIRATE-PROOF VESSEL.

ELECTRICITY USED.

NEW PROBLEMS FOR BIAS BAY.

A Japanese shipowner interested in the South China coastal trade has now under construction in Japan a steamer specially planned to frustrate any attempt on the part of pirates to seize her, whether on the high seas or in port. Explaining its design he said: "In our experience and observation, grilles are more of a hindrance than help, and, consequently, there is not going to be one single grille on this new ship. On the other hand, we shall have automatic, movable companionways between the boat-deck and the bridge, and the mere pressing of a button on the bridge would charge the companionways and portions of the bridge house with thousands of volts of electricity, and the first pirate that comes into contact with this huge voltage of electric current would have no time to think out just what exactly has happened to him.

Protecting Vital Spots.
"The bridge and the engine room are the two most vital spots on the ship and yet we have seen how, in recent years, the Bias Bay pirates have had such easy access to them, in spite of grilles, Indian guards and the ship's armory. The engine room will be automatically closed the moment the ship is under way and the engineers and their assistants will have to come up to the boat-deck first and then descend to the main deck by a circuitous route. That is a bit of inconvenience to them, we know, but the present system of ingress and egress is such that the engine room is within easy reach of the pirates. The wireless house will form part of the bridge house and, being free from the control of the pirates, the operator would be able to flash out the necessary calls the while. Nor have we forgotten the safety of the saloon passengers. As I have already said, we shall introduce a system of automatic, movable companionways and this feature, coupled with automatic doors, would completely isolate the saloon from the rest of the ship.

Additional Safeguards.
"There will be no discrimination as to the nationality of passengers travelling first class but all must submit to an inspection of their effects as well as a bodily search in the case of Chinese saloon passengers. This, I think, our Chinese friends would hardly object to on the plea of violation of China's sovereign rights or territorial integrity seeing the Bias Bay pirates have, so far, been Chinese and have not included men of other nationalities. Saloon passengers must confine themselves to the main deck, but then the main deck will be more than ample for them. Naturally, any passenger who insists upon going aft to the native passenger quarters will be treated with great suspicion and the captain will have the right to detain all such at his discretion."

PASSENGERS.

Departures.
The following passengers left here on July 26th by the s.s. Aki Maru for Australia via Manila:—Miss H. Nagahata, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. A. H. Mir, Mr. M. Utsumi, Mrs. M. Utsumi, Mr. M. Hiroto, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Kurisu, Mrs. N. Miyasaka, Mr. and Mrs. K. Uemura, Dr. and Madam M. M. Klatchko, Mr. K. Matsuki, Mr. and Mrs. K. Miyasaka, Mr. U. Seto, Mr. M. Nakano, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mayami, Mr. K. Furushige, Miss Y. M. Leftwick, Miss M. V. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mita, Mr. and Mrs. C. Iizuka, Miss Z. C. Lemley, Miss E. H. Huesing, Miss P. Place, Mr. Chow Kwan Lieh, Mr. Chow Li Yu, Mr. Hugo Malt, Mr. K. Rewachand, Mr. J. G. Games, Mr. Rivas, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio de Motta, Mr. A. E. Coxon, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sawada, Mr. C. H. Davies, Miss F. Maruyama, Miss Ellenberg, Mrs. K. Hayase, Miss K. Hayase, Mr. G. Tomita, Mr. T. Takemoto, Mr. G. Sonoda, Mr. S. Sasaki.

SERVICE TO READERS.

THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., and the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, through their London Office, at 51, BARRA LANE, ELIZ ST. 4, are prepared to give Subscribers and Visitors advice regarding accommodation available, motoring facilities, suitable shopping centres, etc.

If, when at home, they will call or telephone to the above address, they will receive the utmost assistance and the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry will be placed at their disposal.

COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE REPORT

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

TO	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSANG" ... "HANGSANG" ... "FOOSANG" ... "CHAKSANG" ...	Sun., 29th July, at Noon Wed., 1st Aug., at Noon Sun., 5th Aug., at Noon Wed., 8th Aug., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Fri., 3rd Aug., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Fri., 17th Aug., at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"FOOSANG"	Tues., 31st July, at 5 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOSANG" ... "HOSANG" ... "KUTSANG" ...	Fri., 27th July, at 3 p.m. Sat., 4th Aug., at 3 p.m. Thurs., 9th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSEING"	Tues., 7th Aug., at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "GLENSHANE"	(via Oran)	12th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENNOBLE"	(via Oran)	11th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOEY"	(via Oran)	18th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	(via Oran)	31st Oct.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAMOEY"	...	10th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	11th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENHARRY"	...	1st Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	...	14th Sept.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to

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AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

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FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:	
Cabin class ...	£73.
Intermediate class ...	£48.
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON:	
Cabin class ...	£80.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ"	...	departure 28th July
Freight S.S. "Grandon"	...	departure 15th August
Pass. S.S. "FULDA"	...	departure 24th August
Freight S.S. "MAIN"	...	departure 9th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	...	departure 22nd Sept.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
• Will Call at Havre after Marseilles.

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JAPAN (Freight steamers)

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Cabin class ...	\$75.00.	Intermediate class ...	\$45.00.
Pass. S.S. "FULDA"	...	due here 28th July	
Freight S.S. "Schlesien"	...	due here 24th August	
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	...	due here 28th August	

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.

Telephone C. 4557.

3, Chater Road.

Queen's Building

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers, Sailing subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW.

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAICHING	...	Friday,	the 27th July, at 3 p.m.
HAIYANG	...	Tuesday,	the 31st July, at 3 p.m.
HAINING	...	Friday,	the 3rd Aug., at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice-versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

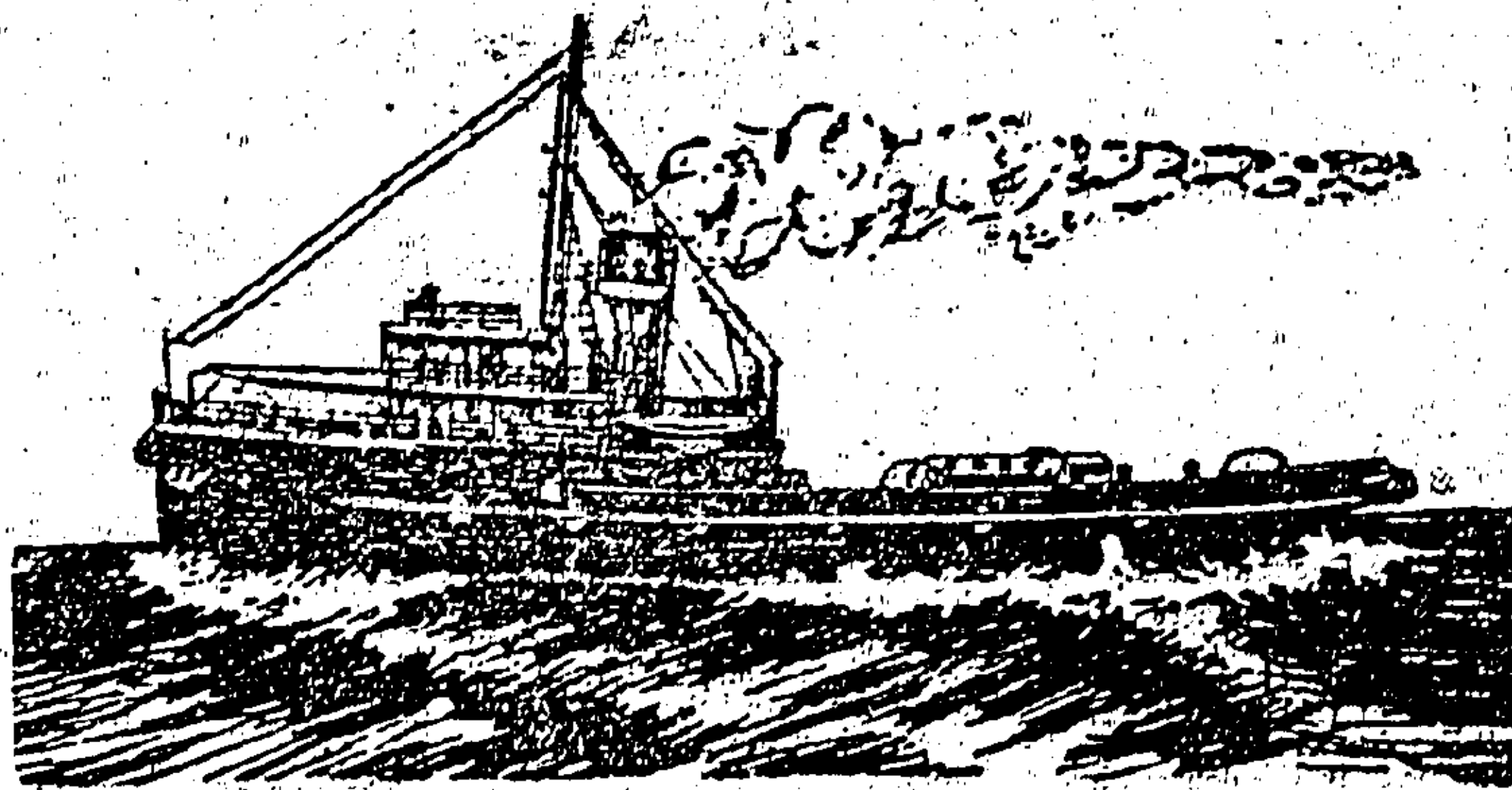
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers

[8]

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Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Reswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own use, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.F. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and a modern appliance for Salvage Works.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

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SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

SAILINGS 1928.

STRAIGHTS	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 18	Aug. 25
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 8	Sept. 15
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 22	Sept. 29
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 13	Oct. 20
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 17	Nov. 24
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Nov. 23	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 8	Dec. 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 19	Dec. 23	Dec. 30
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 16	Jan. 19	Jan. 22	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 12	Feb. 16	Feb. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 17	Mar. 2	Mar. 5	Mar. 9	Mar. 16

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

£120: First class throughout.

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£85: Second class Pacific, First class rail and Cabin class Atlantic.

Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
July 31	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 5
Aug. 21	Aug. 23	Aug. 24	Aug. 26

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THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.

£120, £110, £100, £90, £80, £70, £60, £50, £40, £30, £20, £10, £5, £4, £3, £2, £1, £0.50, £0.25, £0.10, £0.05, £0.02, £0.01.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TAIYO MARU (Call Los Angeles) ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

TENYO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Aug.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 28th July

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SEIYO MARU ... Saturday, 28th July

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Saturday, 18th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Port.

BINGO MARU ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Monday, 30th July

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

DELACOA MARU (Call Glasgow) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

MALACCA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 17th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MORIOKA MARU (Mori direct) ... Monday, 30th July

SADO MARU ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

SUWA MARU ... Monday, 6th Aug.

† Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA.)

THE MOTOR VESSEL

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Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—£125.In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)
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Agents—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT
RETURNS.

VERY LOW TOTALS.

BRITISH SHIP BEST
IMPORTER.The general cargo returns shown
at the Harbour Office for the 24
hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday
were very low. Both local imports
and through freights were below the
average, but a British ship figured
as best importer.There were fifteen arrivals and
eleven departures of which seven
arrivals and two departures were
British ships. Ten vessels had gen-
eral cargo for this port amounting
to 8,730 tons. Four British ships
contributed 3,953 tons, while the
best return was shown by the s.s.
Borneo (British) from Kobe with
2,900 tons of salt. The s.s. Koyo
Maru also discharged 1,534 tons of
coal from Keelung.Through cargo carried by seven
ships totalled 7,273 tons, and four
British ships carried 1,981 tons.
Two Japanese vessels were shown
as best cargo carriers. The s.s. Aki
Maru from Yokohama and Mal-
bourne had 3,187 tons of general
cargo while the s.s. Tokyo Maru
No. 1 also carried 1,500 tons of
general merchandise.The arrivals and departures dur-
ing the period under review were
as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	2
Japanese	4	3
Chinese	3	3
Dutch	0	2
French	1	0
Italian	0	1
Total	15	11

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changste, August 7th.

Taiping, September 7th.

Bank Line.

City of Kharlov, August 4th.

City of Evansville, August 10th.

City of Halifax, August 17th.

City of Khios, September 1st.

City of Lincoln, September 14th.

City of Eastbourne, October 10th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Ancon, July 29th.

Bellerophon, August 6th.

Phenix, August 9th.

Glaucon, August 7th.

Calchus, August 11th.

Teucer, August 14th.

Automedon, August 18th.

Antiochus, August 20th.

Philoteles, August 21st.

Elpenor, August 22nd.

Sarpedon, August 23rd.

Lycan, August 24th.

Tyndareus, September 2nd.

Orestes, August 31st.

Menelaus, September 7th.

Eurystheus, September 8th.

Telamon, September 19th.

Proetus, September 20th.

Proteus, September 25th.

Meriones, September 25th.

Matoppe, September 25th.

Diomed, October 5th.

Atreus, October 9th.

Adriatic, October 17th.

Antenor, October 18th.

Agapenor, October 18th.

Hector, November 15th.

British India and Apsar Line.

Tolma, July 31st.

Warfield, August 6th.

Tilawa, August 15th.

Tallies, August 15th.

Telada, August 20th.

Telamba, September 3rd.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Canada, July 30th.

Dollar Steamship Line.

President Garfield, to-morrow.

President Lincoln, July 30th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Jara, July 30th.

Danmark, August 24th.

Asia, September 6th.

Chile, September 21st.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Arifura, August 1st.

Tafara, August 8th.

St. Albans, September 3rd.

Glas Line.

Glenamoy, August 10th.

Glenace, August 11th.

Glenace, August 12th.

Glenace, August 13th.

Glenace, August 14th.

Hamburg-America Line and

Hugo Stinnes Line.

Cardi, to-day.

Rhein, to-morrow.

Hiddeburg, August 5th.

Rheinland, August 20th.

Hartstein, August 31st.

Carl Legien, September 4th.

Leverkuhn, September 13th.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tijlboet, July 29th.

Tjitarang, August 2nd.

Tjikembang, August 6th.

Tjikini, August 13th.

Tjikuba, August 13th.

Tjisara, August 16th.

Tjimanek, August 27th.

Tjitaru, August 27th.

Messageries Maritimes.

Chenoncaus, July 31st.

Paul Zoot, July 31st.

Min, August 4th.

André Leprie, August 14th.

Perthos, August 14th.

Athos II, August 28th.

D'Aragnan, September 11th.

Sphinx, September 25th.

General Metzinger, October 9th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Niyo Maru, to-day.

Katori Maru, to-morrow.

Tatsuno Maru, July 29th.

Bingo Maru, July 31st.

Taigo Maru, August 1st.

Atsuta Maru, August 1st.

Tatsumi Maru, August 10th.

Tengo Maru, August 10th.

Delacoe Maru, August 15th.

Calcutta Maru, August 21st.

Mishima Maru, August 21st.

Kashima Maru, August 24th.

Korea Maru, August 28th.

Kawachi Maru, September 5th.

Taketsuyo Maru, September 8th.

Bakuyo Maru, September 10th.

Shingo Maru, September 12th.

Suwa Maru, September 21st.

Lyons Maru, September 16th.

Tango Maru, September 18th.

Kanyagawa Maru, October 8th.

Bakuyo Maru, October 24th.

Ginyo Maru, December 3rd.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Yankin, to-day.

Kalyan, August 2nd.

Kashmir, August 4th.

Kidderpore, August 10th.

Nalder, August 18th.

Rajputana, August 18th.

Kashgar, August 20th.

Nagore, August 20th.

Mora, September 13th.

Lahore, September 24th.

Khiva, September 27th.

Macedonia, October 12th.

Karmala, October 15th.

Khayber, October 15th.

Malwa, November 8th.

Mantua, December 7th.

DAILY WATERFRONT
NEWS.OPIUM SMUGGLER'S PUNISH-
MENT.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

A seaman of the s.s. Hop Sang
was fined \$300 with the alternative
of three months' hard labour in de-
fault, by Mr. W. Schofield at the
Kowloon Magistracy yesterday
morning for being in unlawful
possession of four taels of prepared
opium. The defendant was search-
ed prior to the ship's departure for
Swatow and the opium was found
in his girdle.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Six vessels brought 341 Asiatic
deck passengers to the Colony dur-
ing the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m.
yesterday.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Asia,
from Hong Kong on July 18th, left
Yokohama on July 26th at 3 p.m.,
and is due at Vancouver on August
4th.The m.v. Rhein (Hugo Stinnes
Line) left Shanghai on the 25th
inst. at 4 p.m., and is due here
to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	5.52 a.m.	7.06 p.m.
To-morrow	5.53 "	7.06 "
Sunday	5.53 "	7.05 "

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

AT THE GREAT NORTHERN
TELEGRAPH CO.

ADDRESSED	FROM
Retransmitted from Shang- hai S. J. Barn, King	Bradford
Y. V. Alier	Shanghai
Manchoo S. King	Shanghai
ABU	Shanghai
Y. V. Acty	Shanghai

AT THE EASTERN EXTENSION
AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA
TELEGRAPH CO.

ADDRESSED	FROM
G.H. McEwan, Warbler, Shanghai	Shanghai
Edward Hotel	Shanghai
Barracks	Cambridge
Durga	Shanghai
Favorite for Bennett Co., New York	Shanghai

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Cohlm, to-day.

Fulda, to-morrow.

Schlesien, August 24th.

Trier, August 26th.

Prince Line.

Royal Prince, August 22nd

Japanese Prince, September 16th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Delhi, July 30th.

Japan, August 22nd.

Sumatra, August 31st.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"CITY OF TOKIO" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow ... 30th July

"CITY OF PEKIN" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 24th August

"CITY OF HALIFAX" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 2nd September

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th August

"CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th October

ALSO AGENTS FOR

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